THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THE GREAT FIRE AT PORTLAND.

Seven Banks, Four Newspapers, Four Hotels, and Eight Churches Burned—Two Thousand Families Burned Out.

SACO, Me., July 5.—I have just returned from the city of Portland, where I have witnessed the most terrible conflagration ever inflicted on a city in New England. Nearly one-half the territory had been burned over since five o'clock yesterday, P. M. The fire broke out in a boat-building shop, just above Brown's sugar house, the wind blowing a gale and continuing for twelve hours, burning over a mile in length, and from one-fourth to one-half mile in width. Brown's sugar-houses are all in ashes.

The fire burned in a northeasterly direction to Exchange and Middle streets, thence to Congress and Cumberland streets, thence down through the town to the Grand Trunk Railway station. All of Middle and Exchange streets are in ruins, and all of Congress street, from the United States Hotel to the Munjoy Hill. All the banks, being the Casco Canal, Merchants', Traders', Cumberland, and First and Second National, are down. All the newspaper offices, viz., *The Press*, *Advertiser*, *Argus*, and *Star*, are in ruins. The Post Office and Custom House is ruined, though it is thought the records are safe in the vaults. The American, Commercial, and International House, and Wood's Marble Hotel, are burned.

Eight churches and the new city buildings are destroyed. The Natural History Rooms are gone.

Two thousand families in the heart of the city are turned out of their homes by the fire, and some $10,000,000 of property destroyed. All of the business portion of the city, except Commercial street, is burned over. I send from here, as the wires were not up when I left Portland at nine this morning. The fire was still raging when I left, though it was thought to be under control. Help was had from Saco, Biddeford, Bath, Gardiner, and Lewistown.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

PORTLAND, July 5.—One of the most beautiful, if not the most beautiful of our smaller Atlantic cities, now lies in ruins. Portland, which, since the completion of the Grand Trunk Railroad, and the selection of its noble harbor as the winter terminus of the Canadian line of steamers to Europe, had made such rapid strides in prosperity as to promise at no distant day a serious rivalry with Boston for the primacy of commercial importance in New England, has been visited, in a season of profound peace, and on the anniversary of our national independence, with a conflagration so sweeping and tremendous that it can be likened only to the desolation by fire of some of our Southern capitals in the very crisis and fury of the late war. How the fire was communicated to the small wooden building in which it seems first to have broken out, has hardly yet become a subject of conjecture.

Some months ago a mysterious individual was arrested here shortly after a fire had taken place in Free street, who finally confessed that he had come to Portland for the express purpose of burning the city, and that he was the author of the conflagration which last year laid waste the capital of the State, Augusta—a conflagration which, until this day's sad work was done, ranked first in the annals of our misfortunes of this kind. It is possible that this last catastrophe may have been the work of some such incendiary madness; but more probable, perhaps, that it is to be carried to the account of the carnival of fire and gunpowder with which it is considered proper to celebrate the birthday of the nation. Whatever its origin, its extent—of which, unfortunately, we cannot yet speak with precision, since the brave firemen are still battling with the enemy, and have not yet secured their victory—is simply appalling. In less then twelve hours one-third of the property of this busy and flourishing city has been rolled up in a scroll of fire and blown away in clouds of smoke.

Portland is divided into an upper and a lower town. On the high land to the south and west stand the handsomest private residences and the most picturesque streets of the city. Conspicuous among these is the stately mansion of Mr. John Brown, the architectural pride of Portland, a house literally set upon a hill, and the tower of which is the first object descried by the traveller coming in from Boston on the railway. From this mansion, proceeding eastward as far as State street and Park street, the former of which, with its noble rows of fine forest trees, is one of the most charming streets in America, extends the richest "home quarter" of Portland, and this region happily has been spared.

The fire began, as we have stated, below the high lands to the eastward of the two large stations of the Boston and Maine and Eastern Railroad, which, together with the Grand Trunk depots, and the most part of the warehouses on Commercial street, have escaped the flames. From the little boat-builder's shop in which it originated just before sunset, it was communicated to the splendid sugar-houses of Mr. Brown, of whose residence we have already spoken as the finest in the city. They constituted the most extensive sugar works in New England, boiling over forty thousand casks of molasses annually. Solid and substantial as they were, they had disappeared totally before 10 o'clock at night; and the wind, blowing almost a gale from the southwest, swept the mighty mass of flame away from Commercial street, and up towards the heart of the lower town.

Exchange street, in which were situated the handsomest jewellers' shops of the city, the newspaper buildings—four in number—the Merchants' Newsroom, and many offices, public and private, including the law office of Senator Fessenden, and the British Consul's office; Middle street, from just below the United States Hotel, down to Exchange street, with all the banks in the city—seven in number—the best retail shops, and a number of offices occupied by the leading members of the Portland bar; the handsome new Custom House, which contained the Post Office also; the telegraph offices, situated at the corner of Exchange and Middle streets, directly opposite the Custom House—all were wrapped in flames as the fiery surges swept steadily onward to the east and north.

The flames passed across, in the rear of the United States Hotel, into Congress street, destroying the buildings of the Portland Natural History Society, and with them its valuable collections, and, sorest loss of all, perhaps, to the architecture of the "Forest City," the new city and county building, a very handsome edifice of hewn stone and brick, of which the people of Portland were justly proud, claiming that it ranked next after the new City Hall of Boston among buildings of the kind in New England. This fine structure was completed only two or three years ago, and was believed to be so nearly fire-proof that many persons had sent their furniture and other goods into it as the conflagration went on, hoping thus to save them. But all went together in the common ruin.

During the brief darkness of the summer night the spectacle presented by the conflagration, as from the upper part of the city, was indescribably grand; but it is not easy to indulge one's love of the picturesque in the presence of these smoking ruins, which alone now represent what yesterday stood forth as the accumulated results of human energy and enterprise, to the estimated value of some ten millions of dollars. Nearly two thousand families, and, it is computed, from seven to eight thousand individuals in all, are to-day destitute and homeless, who in the morning of yesterday constituted nearly one-third of the population of one of the most orderly, prosperous, and industrious cities in America. Eight churches, seven hotels, every printing office capable of issuing a newspaper, have vanished.

The behavior of the people has been beyond praise. Order has been preserved throughout all these exciting hours, and the inhabitants have vied with each other, and with the good people who from all the neighboring towns have hurried in to the rescue, in their energetic efforts to maintain the public peace and to put down the conflagration. The means at their disposal for this purpose were certainly far from adequate; and it is to be regretted that warning was not taken from the fire of last year in Augusta, to organize here a more extensive and efficient fire department. All that could be done, however, has been done and is doing; and even under the actual pressure of this dire calamity, the people preserve a spirit and resolution which promise well for the recuperation of Portland from its great disaster. But it is to be hoped that no time will be lost by our leading cities in coming forward to the assistance of this self-helpful yet sorely stricken community.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Sketch of the City of Portland.

Portland is situated on a peninsula at the western extremity of Casco Bay, and it is one hundred and five miles from Boston. The present population is about thirty-five thousand. The city was regularly laid out and handsomely built, particularly its more modern portions, which were noted for their elegant buildings. It was lighted with gas and well supplied with water. We speak of the city as something that was, for this calamity seems to have well nigh destroyed it. Many of the streets were planted with elm and other shade trees. The principal public buildings were the Exchange, an elegant structure, with handsome colonnade and dome, containing the Post Office, Custom House, and United States Court rooms; the City Hall, built of brick; the old Custom House, of granite, and twenty-four churches. Its public school system was one of the best in the country, and the school buildings were structures of substantial elegance. There were also numerous private schools and an academy. The Athenæum, incorporated in 1827, had a library of over six thousand volumes. The Natural History Society had a valuable collection of minerals, specimens, etc. The natural advantages of the city were very great, and had been improved by a wealthy and cultivated population, until it was known as one of the most beautiful places in the whole country. All its elegance of public and private buildings has been swept away, and there remains a barren waste of ashes and ruins. It was an important *entrepot* of Canadian and domestic commerce, while it exported in large quantities ice, lumber, fish, and provisions. Manufactures had lately attracted much capital to the spot. Ship building was extensively carried on. The enterprise and public spirit of its citizens are notorious, and we cannot but hope that it will in a reasonably short time surmount the present misfortune, rebuilding the city as beautiful as before.

THE GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.

Conflagration on the East River—Destruction of the New Haven Steamboat Depot—The Steamer "Baltimore" Burned to the Water's Edge—Loss Nearly $500,000—Four Persons Severely Burned, Etc.

The most disastrous conflagration that has visited our city since the destruction of the Academy of Music, occurred yesterday morning at the freight and passenger depot of the New Haven Steamboat Company, located at Piers 25 and 26 East river, resulting in the total demolition of the depot and offices, with valuable quantities of freight, etc. A large steamer, the *Baltimore*, lying at the wharf, was also destroyed. The total loss will not fall short of half a million of dollars, most of which is not insured.

The fire was discovered shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday morning, by private watchman George Evans, among some goods in that portion of the depot fronting on South street, at the foot of Peck's slip, and when first seen could apparently have been extinguished with a few pails of water; but the flames spread with such fearful rapidity that in a very few moments the entire front portion of the shed was on fire. Solomon Jackson, one of the colored men in the employ of the company, ran to the pier to attach hose to the hydrant, and in the attempt was compelled to fight his way out through the flames, and in doing so was very seriously burned. He was conveyed to the New York Hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition.

In the meantime the alarm had been sounded on the fire bells, and was promptly responded to by the firemen. Several large and powerful steamers were set at work, and the supply of Croton being all that could be desired, immense volumes of water were launched against the burning buildings, but apparently without effect. The flames spread with increasing velocity along the whole length of the pier, devouring all in their way. Soon the freight of the Bridgeport line of steamers took fire, and it was then feared that all the shipping lying at the adjoining piers would fall an easy prey to the general destruction. Fortunately several tugboats promptly got up steam, and several steamers and vessels lying adjacent were towed into the stream. The steamer *Baltimore*, of the Bridgeport line, took fire, and when towed out was enveloped in flames, and in this condition floated out into the stream, and was finally scuttled when off Governor's Island, where she now lies a total wreck.

The scene presented at this juncture was of terrible magnificence. All the sheds and buildings on the pier were burning fiercely, and vast volumes of fire rose high in the air, illumining the heavens with a lurid glare for a great distance, while masses of burning material filled the air. The heat was so intense, and the smoke so dense, that it was with great difficulty, and at their peril, that the firemen could approach near enough to the burning mass to render their efforts effective; and notwithstanding their utmost exertions, under direction of Chief Engineer Kingsland, it was not until the entire structure and contents were consumed that the flames could be subdued.

During yesterday the piers on which the flames had exercised such a fearful sway presented a desolate appearance. Nothing but the supporting posts were left standing to mark the spot where the immense freight depot had stood. The pier was strewed with the debris of the conflagration. The freight on the pier at the time of the fire consisted of two full cargoes of assorted goods of all kinds. Dry goods, cloths, hardware of all descriptions, rifles, knives and forks, two pianos, pails, all mixed up in an almost undistinguishable mass. This freight, which was valued at between three and four thousand dollars, was consigned to numerous parties in this city from all parts of Connecticut. Owing to the boat's manifest being burned up in the office on the dock, no list of the goods or consignees can be obtained for several days. But little of the stock is insured, and the agents of the Company claim that they are not liable for the loss, which will therefore fall chiefly on the consignees.

A coal barge at the end of the dock, and an immense pile of coal, also took fire and burnt obstinately for some hours. Quite a quantity of the coal was thus consumed, and the barge considerably damaged. Captain Benjamin Long, his wife Catherine, and his brother Charles, were asleep on the barge at the time. Their escape by the pier was entirely cut off, and they were rescued from their perilous situation in a small boat, but not before they had been considerably burned about the head, neck, and arms.

The buildings, sheds, etc., on the piers belonged to the New Haven Steamboat Company. Those destroyed were valued at ten thousand dollars. The Company is said to be insured for twenty thousand dollars in the International Insurance Company; but owing to the absence of Captain Peck, the general agent of the line in New Haven, this could not be accurately ascertained.

The piers, which are the property of the city, are damaged to the extent of five thousand dollars, and are not insured.

The offices of the Bridgeport line were also destroyed, together with the steamer *Baltimore*, the only boat on the line.

Mr. George B. Corlies, the agent of the line, estimates the loss at $25,000; no insurance. Fortunately there was no freight on the dock or the boat.

The steamer is owned by several parties in Albany and Troy, and was chartered for a year to the company.

She was valued at $50,000, and was insured for $40,000 in various companies; but owing to the fact that the policies are in the safe, which is still buried in the debris, the names of the companies could not be ascertained.

The coal barge damaged was No. "20," and belongs to the Reading Railway Company. She is damaged to the extent of $1000. Her cargo of coal is not damaged.

There was more than a usual amount of freight on the pier. It comprised all the cargo of the *Continental*, which arrived on Tuesday night, the cargo of the *Elm City*, which arrived on Wednesday morning, and also a large amount left over from previous arrivals. Among other things destroyed, or rendered nearly useless, is an engine worth $15,000. There are about twenty pieces of machinery of various kinds in the ruins, most of which, of course, are rendered useless.

A large number of laborers were employed yesterday searching among the *debris* for what of value was not entirely destroyed. These were gathered up and deposited carefully, awaiting claimants. Among the goods so recovered were quite a number of cases containing bottles of Congress water, the outside of the cases only being charred, but the medicinal waters had undergone a thorough boiling.

A Scotchman, with his wife and child, arrived here yesterday morning, on board the *Elm City*. He had been burned out in New Haven, losing all his household furniture, etc. He afterwards invested all he was worth (about $1500) in the purchase of household furniture, etc, which he brought with him on the boat, and all these articles were destroyed in the fire of this morning. He proceeded to the pier this morning to obtain his "little all," and found only a wreck. One poor man was quite despondent, and stated that he applied for his property yesterday, but that the Company refused to deliver it to him. If such be the case the Company, it is contended, is liable for their value.

A colored employe of the company, who came from the South a few years ago, and has served in the army, had a trunk containing all his clothes and $250 in greenbacks in the office, all of which were destroyed. Even the man's hat and shoes were consumed.

Altogether the conflagration was one of the most effectually destructive that we have been called upon to record for some time. Fortunately, neither of the boats comprising this line—*Elm City* and *Continental*—were at the wharf at the time, and so escaped damage.—*New York World.*

FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDY IN ARKANSAS.

Daring Robbery and Murder—Five Men Shot Down in Cold Blood—A Plantation Devastated.

From the Memphis Bulletin, 30th.

Information has just reached Memphis of a dreadful tragedy which was enacted on the Tecumseh plantation, located in Chico county, Arkansas, a few nights ago, which resulted in the death of five men, who were shot down in cold blood by a band of marauders. The plantation is situated on the Mississippi, about seven miles above Grand Lake, and is owned by Mr. E. P. Johnson, and is farmed by Brigadier-General Adams, formerly of the 81st Ohio Infantry, and Messrs. Van Pelt and Jenks, under the firm of Adams, Van Pelt & Co. About 1 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday week, while the rain was descending in torrents, and when General Adams, Captain Johnson, Captain Van Pelt, and Captain Jenks, the owners, were asleep in a small dwelling on the plantation, the door suddenly opened, and four stalwart men, with blackened faces and otherwise disguised, rushed into the room, seized the sleeping men as they lay in their beds, and, with pistols pointed at their heads, demanded their money.

The inmates of the room were powerless in the grasp of these night marauders, for in an instant they had secured the pistols of their victims, which had been placed under their pillows. Threats of instant death were made if any resistance was offered, and General Adams was compelled to rise from his bed and point out the trunk in which the money belonging to the firm was deposited. In an instant the trunk was forced open, and three thousand dollars secured by the robbers. This, however, did not seem to satisfy them, as they immediately afterwards rifled the pockets of the gentlemen above referred to, and took away whatever valuables they could lay their hands on. After making various threats in case they were interfered with, two left the cabin, the others remaining to prevent the owners of the plantation from leaving the cabin.

Meanwhile a dreadful tragedy had been enacted at the quarters of the men, situated a short distance from the dwelling occupied by the owners. Another party of the marauders, in the darkness of the night, and in the midst of the storm of wind and rain, had made an attack on the quarters. Entering the stable in which the stock had been placed for shelter, they in the most wanton manner commenced killing the poor animals by shooting them with their pistols. The firing had the effect of arousing the laborers on the plantation, many of whom were old soldiers, who quickly armed themselves with muskets, revolvers, and whatever they could lay their hands on. The majority of them did not take time to dress, but sallied out, not knowing the meaning of the attack. As they were marching towards the stable the marauders fired a volley, killing five of the laborers and wounding nine. The others who had escaped, ten in number, returned the fire, but in the darkness of the night it was impossible to ascertain whether any of the marauders were killed or wounded.

Overpowered by numbers, the laborers retreated to their quarters. The marauders, bent on destruction, then set the stable on fire, and the engine and cotton gin were completely destroyed. Having completed their work of destruction, the marauders assembled their forces and left the place.

When morning at length broke, the bodies of the five men who were killed were found lying about twenty yards from the burned stable, and arrangements were made for their decent interment.

As they had only arrived at the plantation a couple of days before from Cincinnati, our informant, Captain Jenks, could not give their names. After the burial of their late comrades, the owners of the plantation, accompanied by several of their hands, followed the track of their assailants for a considerable distance, and from the tracks made in the mud, it was computed that the band was composed of thirty men at least. The traces of blood were to be seen all along the road which they travelled, and it was quite evident that one or more had been wounded by the volley which the laborers fired in self-defense. A consultation then took place, and as it was considered that they would be unable to cope with the murderers, even if they came up with them, the chase was given up. Fearful of a second attack when night came on, the men resolved to separate and make their way to the nearest canebrake for security, trusting they would be able to hail a steamer passing up the Mississippi.

Captain Jenks went out towards a small island in the river for the purpose of awaiting the arrival of a steamer, but the watch was a long and weary one, and he almost famished for the want of subsistence. He procured materials and lighted a fire, and a fawn being attracted by the light, he succeeded in killing it with a club, and after skinning the animal, he roasted a portion of it on the coals. This was his only subsistence for three long days and nights. On the third day a steamer hove in sight, and although unable to make those on board observe the signals made, he witnessed the embarkation of several of his late comrades from the mainland a considerable distance above the island in which he had taken up his quarters. As the water was beginning to rise, he procured a log and floated towards the mainland, which he reached in safety.

After wandering for a couple of days in the canebrake, getting a precarious subsistence by fishing, he met Messrs. Johnson and Van Pelt, and they continued together for half a day, when they resolved to separate, and Captain Jenks was again thrown on his own resources. He was fortunate enough in securing a few fish, and on these he lived till last Wednesday, when he observed a steamer coming up the river. He quickly made arrangements for hailing her, and soon had the satisfaction of seeing that his signals were observed. The steamer was the *Liberty No. 2*, and he was soon on board, and through the kindness of the officers he procured a passage to Memphis, where he arrived at a late hour on Thursday night. Captain Jenks has several friends and acquaintances in this city. He can give no reason for the midnight attack on the plantation except robbery and murder on the part of the marauders.

Double Suicide in Hartford.

From the Hartford Courant, July 2.

About one o'clock Sunday morning, Officers Billings and Darling, of the police force, while passing through Market street, heard cries of agony proceeding from the yard of L. S. Cowles, and upon going there found B. J. Bolles, a shoemaker, in a dying condition. He was in spasms at times, though at intervals could converse, and stated that he had taken poison. He was carried to the Station House, where he died. It appears that he has resided at No. 143 Asylum street, a woman named Sophronia A. Shaw having "kept house" for him. He had three children and she two. They kept a boarding-house, and had an "affinity" otherwise, according to the testimony.

A jury of inquest was summoned by Coroner Holmes, which consisted of the following persons:—W. H. Freeman, Sidney A. Ensign, P. F. Talcott, G. A. Hamblin, A. H. Pierce, Edwin Smith. A lengthy examination took place in the Police Court room. It was evident, from letters introduced, that he had formed an attachment for Mrs. Shaw, and had become jealous of her. One letter addressed to her made accusations that she had "bin seen sitting very closely and very loving with some men," and had exhibited more affection for others than she had for him. Upon his person the following letter was found:—

DEAR FRIEND,—I am now a going to kill myself, for the reason this day Mrs Shaw asked me to go to bed. I went to bed. I am not quite a fool; yet I got up and went down, and found her chatting and drinking whisky with Mr. Wells (one of the boarders). She says, "O God!" But I got her, and she cannot deny this. She is through with me, and I am going to rest alone, and she may go where she pleases. I want the children to have all my things, watch and chain, etc. Do bury me in Hartford, and take care of my children.

B. J. ROLLES.

The allusion in the letter to his going to bed was explained by one of the witnesses. He came home and found Wells and Mrs. Shaw in the parlor. She said to him, "Won't you lie down on the sofa, to keep the buggers out?" and he replied, angrily, "I'll get under the table and be a dog, if you want me to." He then went up stairs, got a rope from a bed, and lowered himself from a back window. When he took the poison is not known, or where he obtained it. He was in great distress when discovered by the policemen. The jury, after a thorough investigation, found that he came to his death by administering with his own hand strychnine. He was a man very well known; has had a shoe-shop in Central Row recently, though he is a joiner by trade, and has done jobs in that line.

The Rival of Niagara.

Livingstone, the celebrated traveller, in his recent book of travels in Africa, thus describes the most wonderful geographical discovery of modern times:—

The Victoria Falls of the Zambesi river are among the most remarkable curiosities of the interior of Africa. For several miles above the cataract the river is smooth and tranquil, flowing by lovely islands thickly covered with tropical vegetation. Lofty palm trees, with their fruits in golden clusters, grow abundantly upon the banks. Many flowers peep out near the water's edge. But these charming islands are soon succeeded by dangerous rapids. It is only when the river is very low that they can be passed in safety. Elephants and hippopotami are often swept over the falls, and, of course, smashed to pulp. On entering the race or waters the party was requested not to speak, "as talking might impair the virtue of medicine." There were places where the utmost exertions of the canoemen had to be put forth to force the boat to the only safe part of the rapid, and to prevent it from sweeping broadside on. At times it seemed as if nothing could save the canoe from dashing headlong against the rocks, but just at the nick of time, the word was passed to the steersman, who, with ready pole, turned the craft a little aside; and it glided swiftly past the threatened danger.

On reaching the falls a spectacle of indescribable magnificence was presented to the travellers. The cataract is formed by a crack across the river, the bed of the Zambesi, at the place. The lips of the crack are still quite sharp, except about three feet of the edge over which the river rolls. The walls go sheer down from the lips without any projecting crag. The cleft is in length a few yards more than the breadth of the Zambesi, which was found to be, by measurement, a little over 1860 yards, but this number was retained to mark the year in which the fall was for the first time examined. The width, at the narrowest point, was found to be eighty yards, and at the widest somewhat more. Into this chasm, twice as deep as Niagara Falls, the river, a mile wide, rolls with deafening roar, forming the Victoria cataract. It is broken into several partial falls by rocks and islands, in all making upwards of 2700 feet of perennial falls. The whole body of water rolls clear over quite unbroken, but after a descent of ten or more feet the entire mass suddenly becomes like a huge sheet of driven snow. Pieces of water leap from it in the form of comets with tails streaming behind, till the whole snowy sheet is changed into myriads of rushing, leaping, aqueous comets. The amount is probably exceeded by Niagara, though not in the months when the Zambesi is in flood. This vast body of water necessarily encloses in its descent a large body of air, which, forced into the cleft to an unknown depth, rebounds and rushes up loaded with vapor to form three or even six columns, as if of steam, visible at the distance of twenty-one miles. On reaching the height of two hundred feet from the level of the river, this vapor becomes condensed into a perpetual shower of fine rain.

COAL FORTUNES.—An English paper has this bit of personal gossip:—"The fortune of Miss Fletcher, the *fiancee* of the Hon. Mr. Cotton, varies from £23,000 to £47,000 per annum, thus rivalling that of Miss Tempest, the late Dowager Marchioness of Londonderry, who derived it from the same source—viz., coal."

HAY FEVER.—The Rev. H. H. Wood, curate of Hemingford Abbots, Huntingdonshire, England, writes that "hay fever" may be instantly relieved by bathing the nostrils and the closed eyelids with spirits of camphor and warm water.

THIRD EDITION

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT NEW ORLEANS.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL DESTROYED.

THE LOSS ABOUT $300,000.

NEW ORLEANS, July 5.—The Odd Fellows' Hall, the most massive and magnificent building in this city, except the St. Charles Hotel, was destroyed by fire last night. The building, including the furniture, was valued at $300,000—insured for $15,000.

The Masonic Brotherhood have tendered the use of their temple to the Odd Fellows' lodges turned out by the conflagration.

Another Destructive Fire.

CHERRY VALLEY, Otsego county, New York, July 5.—All the buildings on the north side of Main street, in this town, from the barns attached to Stern's Hotel to J. Sittel's house, were burned last night. The loss is from $75,000 to $100,000.

Aid for the Portland Sufferers.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 6.—A public meeting was held here last evening to take measures for the relief of the sufferers by the fire at Portland, Maine.

Mayor Jenkins presided, and addresses were delivered by the Hon. Garrett B. Adrian, Rev. J. W. Schenck, and others.

INDEPENDENCE DAY DOWN SOUTH.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 5.—The Fourth was celebrated by several picnics. The loyal persons in the community assembled at Bastley Grove, and were addressed by Horace Maynard and others. Several prominent Generals were present.

The freedmen held a celebration at Fort Gillen, which was broken up by a party of soldiers of the 5th Regular Cavalry.

General Fiske received a despatch last night from Smyrna, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, asking for a detachment of troops to quiet a disturbance between the citizens and negroes.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 5.—The celebration of Independence Day was mostly confined to private picnics and social meetings in the suburbs. The military headquarters was illuminated, salutes fired, the public buildings and a few private buildings and Adams Express were decorated with flags; but there was no municipal celebration of the day.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 5.—The celebration of Independence Day was universal. The shipping and consulates displayed innumerable flags. The firemen had a grand festival.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Liberal Occupation of Matamoras.

NEW ORLEANS, July 5.—The steamer *Pezano*, from Bagdad on the 26th ultimo, has arrived at Brashear City. The steamers *Holcombe* and *Eugenie*, with two schooners, containing Generals Mejia, Olivera, and staffs, together with about one thousand persons, consisting of troops, Government officials, women, and children, crossed the bar of the Rio Grande on the 26th, bound to Vera Cruz. General Escobedo occupied Matamoras on the evening of the 25th with twenty-five men. Matamoras was remarkably quiet and orderly.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—Business was entirely suspended here yesterday, and much enthusiasm was manifested throughout the State in the celebration of the Fourth of July.

The steamer *Sacramento* has arrived from Panama, bringing New York advices of June 11.

Mining shares are fluctuating. Ophir, $252; Savage, $900; Yellow Jacket, $755; Belcher, $191; Imperial, $110; Chollar Potosi, $200. Legal-tenders, 70½.

The Red River.

NEW ORLEANS, July 5.—There are continued reports of murder and robberies by the negro troops on the Red river.

The Western Texas election returns show a decided hostility to negro suffrage.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Cotton dull at 36@38c. Flour is dull; 5500 barrels sold; State $8·60@10·25; Ohio $8 80@13·75; Western $8·60@10; Southern $10 20@17; Canadian $9@13.90. Wheat has declined 1@2c. 1400 bushels Western sold at $3 25. Corn 1c. higher; sales of 60,000 bushels at 89@89½c. Beef steady. Pork heavy; 1200 barrels Mess sold at $32. Whisky dull.

NEW ORLEANS, July 5.—Sales of cotton to day, 1000 bales; prices unchanged; receipts to-day only 36 bales. Sterling exchange 167½. New York exchange, 1½ premium.

Heart-rending Catastrophe—A Little Girl Burned to Death.

One of the most afflicting events connected with the celebration of yesterday was the burning to death of a little girl named Nancy J. Andrews, who resided with her widowed mother at No. 161 Academy street. She had been down in the city during the forenoon to witness the procession, and after dinner took another little girl by the hand and went with her to the corner of Summit street, to see some boys who were firing crackers there. She had stood there but a moment, when a boy thoughtlessly threw a lighted match at her, which set fire to her dress, and in a moment spread to every part of her entire garments. The poor little creature started screaming for home, completely wrapped in flames, when a young man named Charles Combs took off his coat and threw it about her, too late, however, to stop the raging fire, or save the child, now suffering untold agony. Other attempts were made to put out the fire, but they were unsuccessful until all the little sufferer's clothes, except a chemise, were burned from her body. She was then picked up and carried to her home. Dr. Baldwin being called to attend her. The physician at once pronounced her case a hopeless one; but she lingered until 4 o'clock this morning, when death put an end to her pain. The event caused a feeling of sadness throughout the neighborhood; but tongue cannot express the agony of the mother, who was thus suddenly called to look upon her darling a charred and dying mass. She had lost her husband at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and it seemed that this last affliction would almost unseat her reason. The young man who threw his coat about the little girl in hopes of putting out the fire had his hands badly burned and his coat completely ruined. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon.—*Newark Evening Courier.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, July 6, 1866.

The Stock market opened very dull this morning, owing to the extremely warm weather. Railroad shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue the most active on the list. About 2500 shares Catawissa preferred sold at from 34¾@35¼, the former rate a decline of 1; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56, no change; Reading at 53¾@54, a ¼ slight advance; and Philadelphia and Erie at 31¾, no change; 132 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 56½ for Norristown; 38 for North Pennsylvania; 61½ for Lehigh Valley; 43 for Elmira preferred; and 43 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is nothing doing. 88 was bid for Second and Third; 57 for Tenth and Eleventh; 21½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 60 for Chesnut and Walnut; 19½ for Hestonville; and 30 for Green and Coates.

Government bonds are firmly held at full prices. 5-20s sold at 104¼@104½; and 6's of 1881 at 108¼@108¾. 97¼ was bid for 10-40s; and 103¾ for 7·30s. City loans are in fair demand. New City 6s sold at 96¼@96½, no change.

Bank shares are in demand, but we hear of no sales. 114 was bid for North America; 142 for Philadelphia; 124 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 93 for Northern Liberties; 31½ for Mechanics'; 52 for Penn Township; 53½ for Girard; 80 for Western; 65 for City; 53 for Commonwealth; 64 for Corn Exchange; and 59 for Union.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. 27 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 35¼ for preferred do.; 57¾ for Lehigh Navigation; 120 for Morris preferred; 14¾ for Susquehanna Canal; and 58 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10 A. M., 154½; 11 A. M., 154½; 12 M., 154; 1 P. M., 154¼.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

500 sh Reading R R .....lots. s10 53¾

FIRST BOARD.

$600 City 6s new.Is.	96¾	100 sh Cata pf.	35¼
$8000 do.	96¾	100 sh do.	s5 35⅜
$5000 do .KSO	96¾	200 sh do.	lots 35¼
$700 do.mun.lots	96¾	100 sh do.	c 35¼
$3000 do.mun	96¾	100 sh do.	35
$1000 US 6s '81 coup.	108¼	100 sh do.	b30 35¼
$2000 U S 6s, '65.reg	104¼	200 sh do.	lots b30 35
$100 C & A 6s 89,.	94	100 sh do.	c 34½
$3200 Sch Nav 6s 82.	79½	100 sh do.	b30 35
$12000 Pa 1st m 6s its	99	100 sh do.	c 34½
50 sh Penn R.	b5 56	100 sh do.	c. 34½
194 sh do.	lots 56	100 sh do.	34½
100 sh Reading	c 53½	100 sh do.	lots. b5 35
10 sh do.	54	100 sh do.	35
20 sh Wilmington.	55½	100 sh do.	s10 35
100 sh Ph & E.	s5 31¼	100 sh do.	35½
300 sh N Y & M.	ots 5½	100 sh do.	s10. 35½

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying	Selling.
American Gold	154	154½
American Silver, ½s and ¼s	142	....
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864	12¾	12⅝
" " July, 1864	12	12⅛
" " August, 1864	11	11⅛
" " October, 1864	10	10⅛
" " Dec., 1864	9	9⅛
" " May, 1865	7	8
" " August, 1865	6¼	6½
" " Sept., 1865	5¾	6⅛
" " October, 1865	5½	5¾

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money is extremely easy, and large amounts are offered at 4@5 per cent. to brokers. For prime bills the most general rate is 5½@6 per cent, with exceptions at 5@7 per cent Sterling Exchange is steady. The leading drawers of sterling quote 60 days' bills at 108¾, but the transactions at this rate are quite limited; London prime bankers', 60 days, 108¼@108¾; London prime bankers' sight, 110@110¼; London, prime commercial, 107@108; Paris, bankers', long, 5 20@5 13¾; Paris, bankers', short, 5·12½@5·08¾; Swiss, 5·20@5 13¾; Hamburg, 36½@37½; Amsterdam, 40¼@41½; Frankfort, nominal; Bremen, 78@79; Berlin, nominal, 72@74."

—The Chicago Clearing House Association passed the following resolutions at a meeting on Friday evening last:—

"*Resolved*, unanimously, as the sense of this Association, That the proposed amendment to the National Banking law, by which the country banks of all the Western and Northwestern States and Territories are required to redeem their notes in New York, instead of the great commercial centres of the West, as originally provided for, is calculated to work injuriously to the financial interests of the country, by the concentration which would naturally follow of so large an aggregate of bank balances in that city; and that on behalf of the banking interests of the Northwest this Association earnestly remonstrates against the same.

"*Resolved*, That this Association respectfully invite representatives of the National banks of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Northwestern Territories, to meet in convention in this city, on the 12th day of September next, for consultation with reference to such measures as may be deemed proper for the protection of their interests and the commercial and financial wants of their portion of the country."

—The Eighth National Bank announces a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., clear of tax, payable on demand.

—The Lehigh Valley Railroad announces a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent., payable after the 18th inst.

—The St. Nicholas Coal Company announces a dividend of 2½ per cent., or 5 cents per share, clear of tax, payable on the 16th inst.

—The Delaware Avenue Market Company announces a dividend of 3 per cent., clear of tax, payable on the 17th inst.

—The Schomacker Piano Forte Manufacturing Company announces a dividend of 4 per cent., clear of tax.

—The Coal tonnage on the Schuylkill Navigation for the week ending June 28, 1866, was:—

	Tons. Cwt.
Corresponding week last year	35,597 10
Increase for the week	16,863 20
Tonnage for the season to date	596,523 05
Corresponding time last year	241,343 06
Increase for the season of 1866	355,189 19

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, July 6.—There is no perceptible change to notice in the Flour Market, and the only sales reported were a few hundred barrels for the supply of the home trade at $8@8 75 ₱ bbl for superfine; $9@9·75 for extras; $10·75@12 50 for Northwestern extra family; and $11 50@13·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. The market is almost bare of Rye Flour, and it is held at $6 50 ₱ bbl. Prices of Corn Meal are entirely nominal.

There is no new movement to notice in the Wheat Market, and prices are nominal. A car load of new Delaware red sold at $3; also 500 bushels choice spring at $2 55; white ranges from $2 20 to $3 25. Rye is quiet, with small sales at $1 20@1 25 for Western and Pennsylvania. There is a fair demand for Corn, with sales of 8000 bushels at $1·01, and 15,000 bushels Western mixed at 96c. In Oats but little doing and prices are dropping; sales of Pennsylvania at 70c, and Western at 50@67c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

The receipts and stocks of Seeds continue very small. Cloverseed sells at $7 50@8 per 64 lbs.; Timothy at $5 25@5·50; and Flaxseed at $3 50@3 55.

No 1 Quercitron Bark is held at $35 per ton.

Whisky is inactive. Small sales of Pennsylvania at $2 24@2·25, and Ohio at $2·28.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

New Use for Cavalry in European Armies.

From the Herald.

The late Rebellion in this country was a revolution affecting not only the political and social status of the country, but one developing singularly important innovations in science and the arts, particularly in the military art. Not the least remarkable of these was the revolution produced in the organization and use of cavalry. In the time of Napoleon, and even down to the peace of Villafranca, the cavalry of a European army were its "wings." Aside from its duty in covering the flanks of the infantry, the cavalry was only used in pursuit of the enemy, or in covering a retreat. Instead of using it as the "wings," we employed cavalry during our late war as "the eyes of the army." It was kept on the front, flank, and rear of the infantry, forming a perfect cordon of videttes around a moving or encamped force. It seldom fought as cavalry, but as infantry, and before the war ended the cavalry came to be familiary called "mounted infantry." We also found another use for it. We organized independent armies of this mounted infantry, which, accompanied by horse artillery, raided through every part of the enemy's territory, marching as cavalry and fighting as infantry, and doing good service against the lines of communication and the storehouses of the enemy.

It appears by the late news from Europe that this les on has not been lost upon at least one of the European powers. Prussia, it will be remembered, was wise enough to detail and instruct large numbers of the officers of her army to come to this country and observe our mode of fighting, and they fought on both sides during our late struggle. What they witnessed was remembered and has been promptly acted upon. The Prussian cavalry, one of the best in Europe, has learned a lesson from us; and the whole Prussian system of organization, as far as the arm of their service is concerned, is to be changed. Under the old organization a large number of regiments of cavalry were attached to each *corps d'armee*, and performed duty as the wings of that corps.

Under the new organization only one cavalry regiment is allowed to a corps, to be used just as we used them, as videttes and body-guards; while the remainder is to be organized, with a heavy force of horse artillery, into a large independent army, to move, independently of the infantry, upon unguarded points and lines of communication, and to lay waste and destroy the enemy's country. Such a force turned loose in the thickly settled agricultural districts of Europe would be formidable indeed; and a successful raid would materially affect the issues of a campaign.

This is a very important and admirable innovation, but it may prove a very dangerous one in the hands of our European amateur imitators. Organizing a great army is one thing, and finding great leaders is another. Good organizers are seldom great leaders, as witness McClellan and Halleck. The Prussians may find their cavalry as raiders in very dangerous positions, unless they possess such leaders as we had to conduct them. The importation of our ideas is all very well, but our Prussian friends must not forget to import something of the dash of Sheridan, the daring of Rousseau, the belligerency of Hooker, the boldness and *nonchalance* of Steedman, the enterprise of Wilson, the vigor of Sherman, the tenacity of Thomas, and the genius of Grant.

The Military Situation in Germany.

From the Times.

We presume the future historian will date the opening of this great war from the entry of the Prussians into Holstein, and the consequent retreat of the weak Austrian force before superior numbers. This at once consolidated Prussian power in the north. It bound, for the present, the Elbe Duchies firmly to Prussia, and it left to the two Mecklenburgs, wedged in between Brandenburg and Holstein, no other alternative but close alliance, if not actual incorporation with Prussia. This was the easier, as the feeling, both of the people and sovereigns of Strelitz and Schwerin, favored such a course. But it also isolated the three Hanseatic cities—Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen—from any support of the Bund; and though their quota in men for the army is rather insignificant, the maritime, commercial, and financial aid they might have rendered would not have been inconsiderable. Thus Prussia, with one quick stroke of sound military policy, fortified herself in the north—an accomplishment that under less skilful treatment could have been achieved only at the cost of war.

In the west and south Prussia has acted with equal vigor, and so far with equal success. The Diet, on the 14th of June having voted the mobilization of the Federal army, Prussia at once declared the Confederation dissolved; made known its purpose to consider all the States that voted in favor of the proposition as enemies of Prussia unless they speedily refuse to arm and would at once proclaim neutrality; and as none of the powers concerned acceded to this demand of Prussia, she began her movements, and on the 16th Prussian armies entered Hanover, Electorate Hesse, and Saxony. This was a bold move, but well conceived and well carried out. It did for Prussia in the west what her occupation of Holstein had done for her in the north—it consolidated her power in that direction. Looking at the map, it will be seen that between the eastern half of Prussia and Westphalia and the Rhine provinces, her western dependencies, the Kingdom of Hanover, the Electorate of Hesse, and Ducal Hesse, stretch from north to south, from the North Sea down to near Frankfort-on-the-Main. Their adhering to the Diet broke the continuity of the Prussian line, for offense as well as defense—would have completely isolated her possessions on the Rhine, and exposed her to attack from the armies of the Bund on the lower Elbe, thus threatening to cut her off again from Holstein, and nullify all the benefits she had obtained by its occupation. This was surely danger enough to be averted by quick and bold action. Hence, without giving the Diet time to move its armies, or even to concentrate them for the present defense of these States and ulterior offensive purposes, Prussia occupied Hanover and Cassel, and, after a short fight, Darmstadt also.

By this Prussia, as a result of but a two days' campaign, has sole possession and control of Northern Germany from the Belgian to the Russian frontier, and as far south as her armies have advanced—a result the importance of which, considering it in a military point of view, can hardly be overestimated. Prussia now presents an unbroken line to her adversaries towards the south, just as in the beginning of our own war the South presented an unbroken line to the North from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. That there is a great advantage in this, no one can deny; but wherein some of its advantages lie we will presently see.

The simultaneous movement into Saxony sprang from different motives, and was undertaken for a different object. The occupation of Hanover and the two Hesses, though apparently an offensive advance, was, in reality, a defensive one, as we have shown, in order to protect the western provinces and the northern frontier of Prussia from attack. The march to Dresden is the great offensive move in Prussian strategy, though it may appear to be to some extent a defensive one, that is, undertaken with a view to prevent the Austrians from holding Dresden and Leipsic, and thence threaten Magdeburg and Berlin on one side, and Breslau and Posen on the other. It is undoubtedly intended to attack the Austrians on their line from Karlsback to Pardubitz in Bohemia, and probably has been attempted ere this. The Austrian cantonments are said to extend all along the Bohemian and Silesian frontier, reaching up to Cracow. This would give us the left wing of Benedek's army in the valley of the Elbe. Should the Prussians defeat him there, they might, as we used to say in our own war, "double him up," that is, drive his left wing east, back upon his right in Moravia and Austrian Silesia, break his communication with Bavaria, and compel him to leave an open road down into the heart of Austria. A heavy diversion in Silesia, and even in Austrian Poland, by the Prussian forces, might be calculated upon to employ the hostile troops there, preventing them from succoring Benedek's left in Bohemia, and thus bring success to the plan. That some such, or a similar campaign is contemplated by the Prussians, we think we can gather from their recent movements.

So far, then, as we have seen, the Prussians have been fully successful. But there are some disadvantages connected with the positions they have gained which we ought not to overlook. It will be remembered that the first successful campaign against the South was planned upon the idea that to break the line of an enemy you must strike it perpendicularly at one point. The capture of Forts Donelson and Henry followed, and the South not only never regained the loss, but from that time was completely crippled in the West. Now the Prussian line extends from Coblenz, on the Rhine, over Giessen, Dresden, into Silesia, ending at Oderberg; it is almost a straight line, extending over the whole of Germany. It is too long for both offensive and defensive purposes. It is the same mistake the South made in the beginning, when they attempted to do too much.

We already see a powerful Federal army around Frankfort to attack the Prussians at Giesen and Wetzler. Should the Prussians be defeated, their line would be broken and all the benefits gained by the occupation of Hanover in imminent danger. A defeat near Frankfort would compel a retreat along the whole line and necessitate the evacuation of Saxony, just as the defeat at Fort Donelson compelled the Southerners to evacuate Columbus and give up their hold on the Mississippi above Island No. 10. But this position of the Prussians has this other disadvantage, that they cannot advance any considerable distance unless they move their whole line, for they dare not expose their flanks nor give their enemies an opportunity of slipping through a gap into their rear, endangering their communications and base of supplies.

We await with great anxiety the news to be brought by the next steamer. The second active campaign will have by that time commenced, and those unforeseen accidents which seldom enter into the calculations of generals, and often win or lose battles, may change the whole aspect of the situation.

The Democratic Address.

From the World.

The Democratic Senators and Representatives who have signed the address favoring the Union Convention are obviously acting not in their character of Congressmen, not even in their character of Democrats, but in the character of simple citizens. The issue of a political address by members of Congress is an old usage which has been obsolete for a whole generation. Since the era of national conventions, the delegates to those bodies have, in their collective capacity, been the constituted organs for expressing the views of their respective parties, and the national committees which they appoint have been the regular authority for issuing calls for the assembling of conventions. Members of Congress, when nominated by the district conventions, are selected without reference to other political duties than such as devolve on them as members of the National Legislature. It may be true that their representative capacity makes them the proper exponents of party views in an unexpected emergency; but they cannot be deemed representatives of their party when they assist in a movement which looks to the building up of a new organization. As citizens, they have a perfect right to favor or participate in any political movement they choose; but having been delegated with no authority for that purpose, they neither represent (nor bind) anybody but themselves.

The probable purpose of the Philadelphia Convention is to form a new political party. The political views expressed both in the call and the address are such as no true Union man can take exception to; and the question whether a new party is the fittest means, or a desirable adjunct to other means, for giving them effect, is a fair topic of discussion. Even if, after full discussion and consideration, it should be decided in the affirmative, that affirmative decision does not dissolve the Democratic party. The Philadelphia Convention, most obviously, will have no commission to do anything of the kind. Whatever may be its success, it is not called by the Democratic party, has no authority to speak for the Democratic party; it cannot in any way bind or restrain the free action of the Democratic party, exerted through its customary channels. The Democratic party is a patriotic, compact, and time-honored organization. It made the history of the country so long as that history was glorious. It has consistently cherished all the aims proposed by the leaders of the new movement; and up to the present moment has been the chief hope of the country. It is not a supposable case that this honored organization can be abandoned.

If the new movement should have the greatest success conceivable, it cannot supplant the Democratic party. At best, it will only run parallel with it. The Democratic State Conventions, the Democratic Congressional District Conventions, and, in due time, the Democratic National Convention, will be held precisely as if the new movement had not been inaugurated. If the proposed Convention proves a success, it will, of course, appoint a National Central Committee, with the usual power to call Conventions, and will proceed to perfect its party machinery by appointing local committees in the several States. It it chooses to hold its conventions at the same times and places as those of the Democratic party, mutual committees of conference may bring their actions, as distinct bodies into harmony. If things shall take this turn, and reach this result, the new movement may serve a good purpose. It will then form an important branch of an allied army against the common enemy.

The political value of this new movement depends upon two possibilities. President Johnson may identify himself with the party it proposes to organize, and give it his vigorous support. This is one possibility. The Union-loving people of the United States may regard with great partiality and favor a party organized in opposition to the radicals, and of which the President acknowledges himself as the head. This is the other possibility. If both of these possibilities should ripen into facts, the movement now inaugurated may prove of great public utility. The reluctance thus far evinced by the President to separate himself from the political party by whose votes he was elected, has been the chief difficulty of the political situation. But for this, the Democratic party (and with it his policy) would have triumphed in the spring elections. In consequence of this, the influence and prestige of the President have been used to elect radical governors and legislatures. So far as the purpose of the Philadelphia Convention is to construct a bridge on which the President can retreat from the party affiliations by which he has thus far been bound, all conservative citizens must approve of it. We presume this will be the practical effect of the Philadelphia Convention, if the numbers, courage, enthusiasm, and geographical distribution of its members shall furnish evidence of a strong popular support.

It is not in the power of a few public men to inaugurate a political party at their will. Parties are not made, but grow. Political conjurors may "call spirits from the vasty deep," but it avails nothing if the spirits will not come. If the people shall regard this movement with favor, nothing can obstruct its success. It is their prerogative to form new parties; and on them it depends whether the new movement shall be a success, or the futile effort of leaders who have no following. The ends it proposes make it respectable; and the favor and indorsement of the people will render it important. For ourselves, we shall be gratified by all indications that it is likely to receive a strong popular support.

The *Times* has persistently misrepresented this movement in a manner calculated to damage it in the estimation of Democrats. It has suited the purposes of that journal to represent the August Convention as a means of "nationalizing the Republican party." The fact that the *Times* was the first public journal permitted to know that such a call was in contemplation, and that it kept recommending it for several days before it appeared, naturally created a presumption that that journal was authorized to expound its objects. It is no wonder that Democrats who had that impression looked upon it with distrust. There was, indeed, nothing in the call to justify the *Times*' representations; and the fact that it was approved by two such sterling Democrats as Hendricks and Nesmith tended to counteract an impression which the present address of all the Democratic members of Congress must wholly remove.

The country needs no assurance that these gentlemen are engaged in no attempt to "nationalize the Republican party." The movement will, accordingly, be no longer prejudiced in the minds of Democrats by the *Times*' misrepresentations of its character and purpose. The vigorous and indignant disclaimers of the radical journals (that is to say, of a great majority of the Republican press) equally prove that the *Times* gave a false account of the object of the Convention. It is absurd to call that a movement for "nationalizing the Republican party," in which the great body of the Republican party will steadily and indignantly refuse to participate.

It is clear, therefore, despite the representations of the *Times*, that this is a movement which all conservative men may safely encourage. In the countenance given to it by the signers of the Democratic address, we have a guarantee of its honesty and good faith—a needed assurance that it is not the trick of crafty Republicans to rejuvenate the Republican party, and promote its perpetuity. In no view, therefore, can its success be a detriment to the Union cause. It, as seems probable, it shall win sufficient popular favor to render it a valuable ally, the Democratic party will cordially greet it as a sister organization, and be ready to confer with it, in a liberal spirit, as to the best means of restoring the Union—the great paramount object common to both.

A Parallel.

From the Daily News.

The demonstrations of joy and gratitude with which our people are wont to celebrate the anniversary of the day that ushered their republic into existence should be encouraged, for, if offered in sincerity, they serve to perpetuate the sentiment that inspired the patriots of old when they proclaimed their disenthralment from a foreign yoke. But we have gained nothing beyond memories of a glorious past, if, having been reclaimed from the sway of the mother country, we permit the turbulence and ambition of factions at home to impose a despotism equally oppressive and humiliating. The record of the great republics that have lived and perished before us attest that it is easier to achieve independence than to preserve it. The men who purchased liberty with their blood, who earned it by their valor, fortitude, and such sacrifices as only a pure and devoted patriotism will endure, appreciate its worth, and guard it with the vigilance of the mariner who, having weathered the storm, knows that the ship still floats upon a fickle ocean, and that the calm waters may again be troubled.

But those to whom the priceless inheritance comes as a gift are too apt to undervalue the inestimable treasure. Our forefathers bequeathed to us the pure gold of republicanism, tried in the crucibles of deadly conflict; but let us reflect upon our political condition to-day, and confess that we have permitted the virgin ore to be contaminated with a base alloy. The principles that inspired the men of '76 have been abandoned, the sovereignty of the States established ninety years ago has been repudiated, and the most precious gems that graced the brows of the fair goddess of our nationality have been torn away by the violence of faction, and their places supplied with false stones and tinsel that glimmer through the darkness of anarchy and fanaticism with a pale, unsteady, and deceptive light. Well may we paraphrase the Italian's lament:—*Roma! Roma! Roma! Non a piu como era prima.*

The same outrages that were perpetrated by Great Britain upon the American colonies, and that finally kindled the Revolutionary fires that eventually burst into the blaze of freedom, have been repeated by the radicals in Congress upon the Southern people.

They have refused to pass laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

They have erected a multitude of new offices and sent to the South swarms of officers to harass the Southern people and eat out their substance.

They have affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

They have imposed taxes upon the Southern people without their consent.

They have taken away their charters, abolished their most valuable laws, and have altered fundamentally the powers of their governments. They have suspended Southern legislatures, they have declared themselves invested with power to legislate for the South in all cases whatever.

We have but quoted the enumeration of wrongs against which our fathers protested in the Declaration of Independence, and we appeal to the record of the present Congress to show that the result is a faithful representation of the policy pursued towards the South. What, then, must have been the mood of the Southern people on Wednesday in their celebrations of the anniversary of the republic's birth? The words of the Declaration of Independence, if they had the heart to read or to listen to that sublime production of pure patriotism, must have keenly reminded them of their own condition, deprived of their republicanism, denied representation, governed by Federal military commissions and the agents of Federal bureaus, and subjected to the will of an arrogant and fanatical Northern faction. The celebration of the Fourth of July must have been to them, under the circumstances, a painful solemnization of their own misfortune and subjugation. We trust that the radical members of Congress did not neglect on Wednesday the customary formality of attending the lecture of the Declaration of Independence; the parallel between their policy and that of the British Government ninety years ago is suggestive.

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EASTON Pennsylvania April 4, 1866 5 10

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1866

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Saturday, June 30th, and re-opened on Friday, July 13th, 1866.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes payable in cash, on and after May 12th, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant.

All payable at this office.

6 22 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 265½ WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3 1866

At a meeting of the Directors of the ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, held at their office this day a Dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. (equal to twenty five cents per share) was declared free of State tax, payable on and after Monday, the 16th inst. Transfer Books will be closed on Thursday, the 5th of July, at 3 o'clock, and remain closed until the 16th.

7 5 12t CHARLES F. SHOENER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 243 FRANKFORD Road

PHILADELPHIA, July 2, 1866

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared, free of taxes, payable on and after the 10th day of July.

The transfer books will be closed until the 10th instant

7 3 5t E. A. LESLEY, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—ALL goods heretofore shipped by the WALLOWER LINE, will, on and after this date, be received and forwarded from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets

S. B. KINGSTON,

7 2 6t Agent Pennsylvania Rai road.

NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER THE 15th instant the UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will be open for the reception of visitors. BENJAMIN A. SHOEMAKER,

6 8 1m* Proprietor.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment; no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR; ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3§

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7 17§ No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

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Alum and Dry Plaster.

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Always Remain Fire-Proof.

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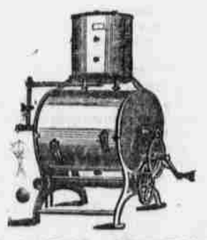

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Manufacturer of all kinds of

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Diamonds,

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The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 26

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MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

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G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK OF FANCY AND PLAIN

SILVER WARE,

Of the Finest Quality. [5 26 §

RICH JEWELRY

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DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY

Etc. Etc. Etc.

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1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!! LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!! RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE. RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS SEASONED WALNUT. SEASONED WALNUT. DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH. OAK PLK. AND BDS. MAHOGANY. ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS. CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS. SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS. AT REDUCED PRICES.

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WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.

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FRUIT JARS.

All the above Jars we offer to our customers and the public generally, with entire confidence, at the

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COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

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5'20s.—FIVE-TWENTIES.

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Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

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All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 10 6m

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RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

5 10§ No. 1182 MARKET STREET.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCILS.—*In Select Council* yesterday, a message was receive from the Mayor, enclosing the report of the Board of Health for 1865.

Mr. Barlow, from the Committee of Conference on the bill making an appropriation for the Street Cleansing Department, made a report, which was adopted.

Mr. Hodgdon, chairman of the Committee to verify the City Treasurer's accounts, reported the balance in the city treasury on the 1st of July, 1866, at $1,624,163·07, divided as follows: $1,175,000 to pay interest on city debt due July 1st; $175,560·45 to pay warrants; $230,752·68 be longing to the sinking fund. The police and school teachers to be paid up to July 1st.

Mr. Barlow presented an ordinance appropriating $2,000 to fit up Moyamensing Hall for a police station. After being amended so as to provide that such fitting up shall not take place until after an inspection by United States officers, the ordinance was passed.

Mr. Barlow presented a resolution, which was passed, appropriating $1885 for the Police Department.

Colonel Page submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Law:—

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, that the Committee on Law be instructed to inquire into and report upon the expediency of providing additional legislation, as follows:—

1st. An act to compel the Select and Common Councils to fix such a rate of taxation on assessed value of the property of the city as shall be amply sufficient to meet all the expenses for the year for which the same shall have been assessed, and to prevent the said Councils, in case there should be a deficiency at the end of any one year, from passing an ordinance to meet the same, without first submitting such ordinance to the people for their approval, at the next succeeding general election.

2. An act to prevent the increase of salary or giving compensation of any kind, or for any purposes, to any of the officers of the city, Heads of Departments, or employes of the city, beyond the sum fixed for salary or compensation for services at the time of their election or appointment to office.

3. An act to prevent persons holding any office of trust or emolument in any department of the city or the Gas Works, or any other Trust in which the said city has an interest, or over which it exercises a supervision, from being eligible as members of Councils, and members of Councils from being eligible to any such office or trust.

4. An act requiring each member of Councils elect to be sworn that he will not, during his term of office, accept or receive any gratuity, gift of money, property, compensation, or profit whatever for his services as Councilman, or as a member of any committee of Councils, or be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract for supplying the city with work, labor, materials, or merchandise of any kind, or in any contract to which the city may be a party, making such offense a misdemeanor in office; the like oath to be taken by all officers, clerks, and agents of the city upon entering on their duties.

5. An act to authorize the Presidents of Councils, or either of them, or the chairman of any joint or special committee appointed by them, to issue subpœnas for witnesses, and require the production, for inspection and examination, of all books and papers, documents and vouchers; to examine such witnesses under oath or affirmation, and in case of a refusal to obey the subpœnas, or, obeying, refusing to be sworn and give evidence, compel attendance by attachment and commit for contempt.

6. An ordinance to provide for the establishment of a Board of Water Commissioners, to consist of five scientific citizens, to be appointed by the Mayor and Presidents of Councils, to take into consideration, determine upon, and report the best place for securing to the city of Philadelphia an adequate supply of water, subject to the approval of Councils.

7. An ordinance to provide that the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, the City Controller, City Treasurer, and Presidents of the Select and Common Councils, be commissioned to inquire into the expediency of providing an almshouse at a greater distance from the built parts of the city, to recommend a suitable location for the same, to ascertain the exact cost of the grounds and the buildings to be ready for use, the probable time it will require to complete the same, and how much of the expenditure can be paid by the sale of the present grounds and buildings, and to make full report to Councils on the subject.

The bill from Common Council, making an appropriation to pay the Chief Engineer for his labor in extending the Water Works, was agreed to. Adjourned.

In Common Council, a mandamus against the city for over $439,228·34, issued in behalf of the State, was presented and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Griffiths, of the Committee on Trusts and Fire, made the annual report of the Committee, stating that the apparatus belonging to the various fire companies were in good condition. Attached to the report was an ordinance authorizing warrants to be drawn in favor of hose companies, which was agreed to.

An ordinance was adopted, providing for electing a Police Magistrate in the Seventeenth Police District.

Mr. Hancock offered a resolution instructing the City Solicitor to inform Councils whether the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railroad Company have the right to build their cars any width they may please.

Mr. Hancock, in offering the resolution, said that the company had some new cars built that were from six to eight inches wider than the old ones.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Hetzell submitted a resolution that the special Committee to investigate into the affairs of the Philadelphia Gas Works be instructed to ascertain the cost of the entertainment given by the Trustees to the members of Councils and others, and what item of the appropriation the same is to be taken from.

Mr. Palmer moved to refer the resolution to the Special Committee on Gas of Common Council.

Mr. Evans said it had always been a custom of the Trustees to invite the members of Councils once a year to the works, for the purpose of examining the same. He hoped the motion to refer would be adopted, for he knew the matter would be investigated.

Mr. Hetzell had offered the resolution because the Committee of Common Council had advertised that they would investigate into any questions propounded by the citizens. He was opposed to any reference.

The motion to refer was agreed to.

The ordinance from Select Council, making an additional appropriation of $1885 to the Police Department, was referred to the Committee on Police of this Chamber.

The ordinance from same Chamber, providing for fitting up Southwark Hall as a Station House, was also referred.

Mr. Evans offered a resolution requesting the Mayor, in conjunction with the Presidents of each Chamber, to procure a portrait of the late Abraham Lincoln, to be placed in Independence Hall. Adopted. Adjourned.

POLICE ITEMS.—Henry Geissy, formerly in the employ of L. & P. Grosholz, had a hearing at the Central Station, yesterday, on the charge of obtaining goods from a number of firms in the city under false pretenses. Representatives of the firm of A. B. Justice & Co., Isaac Barton & Co., Henry Geher, H. Kuhl and others, testified that the defendant called at the stores and obtained goods upon the allegation that Mr. Grosholz had sent him. He was held to answer.

DISASTER.—The schooner *Emma D. Phinney*, Townsend, of and from Philadelphia, for Saugus, Mass., with 225 tons of coals, while at anchor off the Navy Yard, sunk at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. All hands came on shore on Wednesday night, except the mate's son, who perished.

THE RAILROAD CONVENTION AT MUSICAL FUND HALL—SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.—The Convention met at noon yesterday.

The following-named Delegates reported to the Committee appointed to receive names:—

Peter Melendy, Vice-President Iowa Central Railroad; C. O. Sandford, President Petersburg Railroad, 63 miles, with branch of 18 miles; Isaac Hinckley, President Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, 100 miles, also represents 130 miles of leased railroads; Richard Peters, Director Georgia Railroad, 236 miles, including branches; Henry M. Drane, President, and William McRae, General Superintendent Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, of North Carolina, 171 miles; B. H. Epperson, President, and J. M. Daniels, chief Engineer and Superintendent of Memphis, El Paso, and Pacific Railroad, 65 miles ready for rails and to be 900 miles long; A. S. Buford, President, and Thomas Dodamear, Superintendent of Richmond and Danville Railroad, 189 miles; John M. Robinson, Acting Director Seaboard and Roanoke and Bay line, 280 miles; S. Ruth, Superintendent Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad, 130 miles; Thomas L. Jewett, President Pittsburg, Columbus, and Cincinnati Railroad, 193 miles; Isaac H. Sturgeon, President North Missouri Railroad, 170 miles completed, 208 miles under construction; S. L. Fremont, Engineer and Superintendent Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, 180 miles; John M. Kennedy, Vice-President Northern Central Railroad.

The report of the committee appointed to draft a memorial to present to Congress for the purpose of preventing an increase of duty on railroad iron was then read by Mr. Ramsey, one of the committee. The reasons of the committee for pressing a reduction in the tariff on railroad iron were given at great length in this report.

A resolution accompanied the report, to the effect that a committee be appointed to visit Washington and use their influence to secure a reduction of the tariff on railroad iron and other materials required in building and operating railroads, or that the committee select proper persons for that purpose.

The following letter, from Henry C. Carey, Esq., addressed to the President of the Convention, was then read:—

The American people have been spoken of as those "which soonest forget yesterday," and that they are so seems to me, if you will excuse me for so saying, to be proved conclusively by the proceedings yesterday of the convention at whose head you have been placed. Could our railroad friends throughout the Union be persuaded to study the thirty years of our railroad history, they would find in it the most abundant evidences of the following facts:—1st, that when the iron interest of the country has been thoroughly protected British iron has been cheap, American roads have been prosperous, railroad stocks have been high, and there has existed both the power and the disposition to enlarge the facilities of intercourse throughout the Union; and second, that when our iron interests have been prostrated, as has so frequently been the case, British iron has been high, American roads have been in a state of great depression, railroad stocks have been low, and there has existed neither the power nor the disposition required for increasing the number or extent of roads. Abundant proof will be found in comparing with the facts presented by the four years of the free-trade tariff of 1857 with those of the protective tariff of 1861, in our comparing the past year of depression with the three by which it had been preceded. Had the protection given by the tariff of 1861 been maintained, the present value of railroad stock would be greater than it is by at least $250,000,000. I ask you now to lay this before the convention as coming from one who believes in the existence of a perfect harmony of the interests of the roadmaker, the shipowner, the farmer, and the producer of iron.

Judge Jewett, after a few remarks, offered the following resolution as a substitute for the report of the committee:—

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by this Convention to visit Washington for the purpose of endeavoring to secure an equitable adjustment of the tariff on iron and steel railroad bars.

The Judge desired immediate action, which was the reason for his presenting the resolution.

A vote was taken on the resolution, with the following result—Yeas 16, nays 20.

At the suggestion of Mr. Kennedy, the report of the memorial committee was taken up according to sections, and several sections adopted.

The report of the committee to prepare business was then presented. The committee recommend the consideration of the following subjects:—

First. The abolition of the whole system of runners, commissions on the sales of tickets, and other irregular means of obtaining business. As this subject has been discussed at several meetings of the "Trunk lines" between the East and the West, it is suggested that the resolutions adopted by them be considered by this Convention.

Second. The abolition, or a very great reduction of free passes. One railroad company acting alone would find it difficult to discontinue such passes, but if all should unite it would be easy for each. Free passes are a heavy tax upon the railroads, and dissatisfy more people than they conciliate. Their discontinuance should be by the voluntary action of the companies, not by legislative interference.

Third. A respectful memorial to Congress, asking for compensation for carrying travelling post offices, and also additional compensation for ordinary mail service beyond the amount contemplated when the present prices were fixed, etc. etc.

The fourth is in reference to memorializing Congress to secure the remission of taxes in gross receipts for freights, etc

The fifth is a respectful memorial to the Postmaster-General requesting him to discontinue such Sunday mails as now, on the return of peace, the public interest does not absolutely require, so that Sunday trains may not run, employes may have a day of rest, and the day be kept in accordance with the moral sentiment of the community.

The sixth section is in reference to adjourning till a stated time, and the appointment of committees who shall receive any communications that may be offered, and report at said adjourned meeting.

The report of the committee was adopted without debate.

Messrs. A. S. Buford, of Virginia; William Johnston, of North Carolina; J. H. Ramsay, of New York; L. H. Sturgeon, of Missouri; and J. H. Bradley, of Pennsylvania, were appointed as the committee to convey the memorial adopted by the Convention to Washington.

Messrs. Carter, Fleming, and Sloan were appointed an Executive Committee, in accordance with the suggestion of the Committee on Business.

A motion was made and agreed to, that the Convention adjourn to meet in New York on the third Wednesday in October.

FIREMEN'S RIOTS.—A serious riot occurred on the Fourth between the South Penn and Lafayette Hose Companies, which is alleged to have been kept up for some time, and to have resulted in serious injury to some of the combatants. How it originated, or who began it, no one appeared to know. Yesterday afternoon members of the South Penn Hose Company hauled a carriage to the front of the Lafayette Hose House, where the fight was renewed. The police of the Eleventh Ward repaired to the scene, and took charge of the carriage, and arrested one man said to have been prominent in the riot. He was William Seagers, of the Twentieth Ward police force. It was reported that Chief Ruggles ordered his discharge as soon as he was informed of the fact; and the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department put both the South Penn and Lafayette Hose Companies out of service.

There was considerable rioting last evening among companies returning from the fire, occurring on Third street, from Callowhill to Noble. It would no doubt have resulted seriously but for the prompt action of the Eleventh Ward police.

FIREWORKS.—The display of fireworks, which was to have taken place on the evening of the 4th, will be made on Wednesday evening next, at Broad and Market streets.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in one of the upper rooms of a sawing and planing mill, turning shop, etc, on Hillsdale street, formerly Sterling alley, between Third and Fourth streets, and Cherry and Race streets. The flames spread rapidly, the building being literally full of combustible material, and though the fire was early discovered, the most strenuous exertions of the firemen were of no avail, except in saving surrounding property. For an hour or more the fire raged furiously, and the heat was so intense that it was impossible to direct streams upon it except from the roofs of neighboringing houses. At one time it had so threatening an appearance that a general alarm was rung, and the firemen repaired to the scene from all parts of the city. The mill, which was a four-story structure, about 40 by 60 feet, was totally destroyed, and its contents were either burned or rendered valueless. The real estate belonged to William McFadden, and the machinery and stock, consisting of all kinds of fancy woods, were the property of Michael Baker. Mr. Baker was the chief, but not the only occupant. Christian Nouenberger, blockmaker, occupied a portion of the third floor. His loss is estimated at $2000; no insurance. Joseph Gilbert, cigar-box maker, was on the fourth floor. He loses $500 in stock and tools, and $250 in money. William and John Cobb, packing-box makers, lose $1000, which is partly covered by insurance.

The fire originated in the apartment occupied by Messrs. Cobb, in what manner is not yet known. Mr. Baker is the severest sufferer by the fire, his loss being estimated at $40,000. Only about one-half is covered by insurance, that chiefly by the Fire Association and Royal. Mr. McFadden's loss is said to be about $30,000, which is partly covered. The fire extended to the roofs of five dwellings on Hillsdale street, which were burned off. All the occupants had to remove their effects as speedily as possible.

A row of dwellings in a court running out of Hillsdale street had their roofs burned, and the buildings on Race street, from Fourth to the National Hotel, including Ulman's Hotel and the Perseverance Hose house, were damaged in the rear. The rear of Kauffmann & Weber's mill, on Cherry street, was crushed by a falling wall, and the building used for a summer garden by Jonas Herzer, No. 309 Cherry street. The rears of Nos. 315, William Esterbrook's, tinware factory; 313, grocery of Joseph Bechman; 311, Woolpack Hotel, were all damaged.

A young man named Murter, a baker, who resides in Race street, below Third, was seriously injured by a wall falling on him. Mr. Johnson, of the Humane Hose, was burned badly, and a small boy was run over and had his leg broken.

REMOVAL OF A LARGE RELIGIOUS PUBLISHING ESTABLISHMENT.—The Philadelphia Conference Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church removed yesterday their Book, Sunday School, and Tract Depository, from No. 119 North Sixth street, to the new and elegant building No. 1018 Arch street. This splendid and commodious structure will now be the principal executive headquarters of the Methodist Church in this city. Rev. S. W. Thomas (long and favorably known as a Sanitary and Christian Commission agent in our armies), is the Corresponding Secretary and General Agent of the Society, and has the entire superintendence of the new establishment.

DROWNED.—A white woman, apparently forty years old, was found drowned yesterday at Race street wharf. She was about five feet high, had on a straw bonnet trimmed with purple ribbons, a red shawl, light calico dress with a small figure in it, and laced boots. There was a false set of teeth in her pocket. The Coroner took charge of the body.

COLONEL PAGE'S GAS INVESTIGATION.—There was not a quorum in attendance last night. Colonel Page's committee, therefore, suspended its session. They will meet next Thursday, and then adjourn over till Councils reassemble. They will probably take three months to wind up their investigation. There were no witnesses present last night.

FATAL RESULT.—Thomas Carbinach, who was admitted into the Hospital on the 3d, with the loss of an arm, on the Reading Railroad, died of his injuries.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.—The City Council, the great Sanhedrim of Atlantic City, held a regular meeting on Monday evening. Present—R. B. Leeds, J. B. Moore, R. Hackett, E. S. Amole, R. J. Scull, and John McCullough. Mayor Evard in the Chair. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Notice was given, according to the provisions of the charter, that at the meeting on Monday evening next an amendment would be offered to the ordinance forbidding dogs to run unmuzzled in the streets. The Mayor had issued his proclamation in reference thereto, but it was subsequently ascertained, on searching the records, that the provisions applied only to the year in which the ordinance was passed. The amendment was designed to make it applicable at all times the Mayor may order in any year hereafter.

The Sanitary Committee reported that all the worst ponds of stagnant water had been filled up, and the work was still progressing favorably.

The License Collector, Mr John L. Bryant, who had been elected at a previous meeting, presented his bond, which was accepted, and on Tuesday morning he entered upon the discharge of the duties connected with the office. His security was fixed at $6000.

Jeremiah Adams Esq., a member of the Council, presented his resignation, which was accepted. The vacancy has not as yet been filled.

The Committee on Streets were instructed to have the sand in certain streets removed, and to request the property owners to clear it away from the sidewalks in front of their property.

The Building Committee were instructed to fit up the jail in an appropriate and comfortable manner; also to provide necessary hand-cuffs and chains. This is an important measure, for the jail is in a dilapidated condition, and destitute of those conveniences which even the unfortunate require within its walls during their incarceration.

Joseph Nale and Thomas Watson were appointed on the police force. These are excellent appointments. Lieutenant Nate is a young man of prepossessing appearance, full of energy and perseverance, and served with distinction in the late war among the brave heroes who entered the army from Atlantic county. He will make an active officer.

A committee was appointed to determine the limits of the police districts, in order the better to facilitate their labors.

The police were ordered to arrest all parties who may drive along the beach or streets at a rapid rate and in a boisterous manner. Visitors should bear this in remembrance. This order applies especially to the Sabbath.

THE ROW ON MONDAY EVENING.—The row on Monday evening between parties connected with two colored Sunday schools, which were spending the day at Diamond Cottage Garden, was quite extensive, and resulted in the arrest of a number of the participants. Several persons were severely injured. When the police arrived in force, the belligerents were soon dispersed.

GATHERING GRAIN.—The farmers throughout Camden county are now busily engaged in gathering their rye and wheat crops, both of which are excellent, the heads having filled with good, full, and sound grain. The oat and other crops are also promising.

SUMMER VACATION.—The summer vacation of the Public Schools, which has now begun will extend to the first Monday in September. During the recess, however, several important improvements of a necessary character in some of the school houses will be made.

HANDSOME CHURCH.—The new church of the Roman Catholics, in Camden, which has been in process of building for almost a year past, is now nearly completed, and, when finished, will be a very fine and imposing structure.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 2
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 6 No 103 JONES' Alley.

AMUSEMENTS.

RIELEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6¾ o'clock any evening. 1 31y

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'
NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,
UNDER AUSPICES OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
AT GROVER'S THEATRE,
On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866

300,000 tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 presents awarded, valued at $250,000! $25,000 of the profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, $2500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum, the balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, of Washington, D. C.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF WILLIAM E. OWENS, NO 527 CHESNUT STREET; ALSO, SENT TO ANY POST OFFICE IN THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY BY MAIL.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED:

1 Three-story Brick Residence, H street, between Sixth and Seventh	$8,000
1 Three-story Brick Residence, Second street, near E	10,000
1 Three-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8,500
1 Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
1 Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
2 Fine City Lots, on Seventh street, north	4,000
1 Splendid Carriage, Horses, and Harness, complete	4,000
1 Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1 Set Diamonds, complete (Pin, Ear-rings and Rings)	1,000
1 Grand Piano (steinway's)	1,500
1 Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10 Grand Pianos, $600 each	6,000
10 Grand Pianos, $500 each	5,000
100 Gents' Gold Watches, 200 each	20,000
50 Ladies' Gold Watches, $125 each	6,250
5 Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
80 American Case Silver Watches, $75 each	6,000
75 Hunting Case Silver Watches, $40 each	3,000
50 Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	7,500
25 Diamond Pins, $100 each	2,500
40 Sewing Machines, $100 each	4,000
20 Sewing Machines, $75 each	1,500
20 Silver-plated Tea Sets, $75 each	1,500
50 Silver Castors, $25 each	1,250
5,000 Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, etc., $6 to $10 each	40,000
10,000 Tea and Table Spoons, etc., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000 Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, etc., $1 to $3 each	14,000
49,453 Books, Chromos, Engravings, etc., $1 to $10 each	50,000
Total	$250,000

The awards will be made after the concert on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to agents and ticket holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear on the list they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal hotels, book and music stores in the city, and at the headquarters in the mammouth fair building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home fund, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

MANAGING DIRECTORS,
Major H. A. HALL,
President Soldiers' and Sailors' Union.
Colonel CHARLES E. CAPEHART,
Major M. H. ALBERGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE,
TREASURER.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, Esq.,
Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

All persons favorably disposed are requested to act as agents, but no commissions will be allowed.

Money should in all cases be sent by Post Office order, draft, express, or registered letters.

In every case send the name and Post Office address, county and State of each separate subscription, and inclose stamp. All orders for tickets must be addressed to WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert,
Washington, D. C.,
Lock Box No. 32

Refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John B. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCallum, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., Penna.
Major J. E. Doughty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. Kellian V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. Eben C. Ingersoll, M. C. Ill.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C. Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Major G. M. Van Buren, N. Y. 6 23 1m

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT. Begins at 8.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, July 6, 1866,
Eleventh night of the Gorgeous Spectacle of the NAIAD QUEEN.
Received nightly with rapturous applause.
Lurline, the Queen.....Miss Effie Germon
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY BY WITHAM.
THE HOME OF THE NAIADS,
in the Coral Caves beneath the Waters.
THE QUEEN ON HER THRONE.
Chairs secured six days in advance.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.
Last two nights of
ROBERT HELLER,
ROBERT HELLER.
The Brilliant Pianist and Modern Soothsayer.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 6,
SATURDAY EVENING, July 7
ENTIRELY NOVEL PERFORMANCES.
SIX STARTLING ILLUSIONS,
THREE NEW PIANO SOLOS,
All his latest and greatest peculiarities and specialties
For full particulars see programme of the day.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. To commence at 8.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.
THE BRYANTS APPEAR DAY AND NIGHT.
Admittance to "Matinee," 50 cents.
Full and fashionable audiences patronize
THE GREAT BRYANT MINSTRELS.
The coolest place of amusement in the city. The acts and songs all new.
Evening admission, 25, 50, and 75 cents.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. To commence at 8. 7 6 2t

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY,
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6 16 6

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ALL SUMMER.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer
5 24 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29 6 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

1341 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 1341 SOUTH Street, below Broad 6 6 6m

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Grant Permission to the Church of the Incarnation to erect Four Buttresses at their Church Edifice, Broad and Jefferson streets, in the Twentieth Ward.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That permission be granted to the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Broad and Jefferson streets, in the Twentieth Ward, to erect four Buttresses, viz.:—Two on Jefferson street, not to extend more than two feet six inches beyond the line of the street; also two on Broad street, not to extend more than three feet six inches beyond the line of the street, to support part of the tower of their new building, now being erected. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided, That the Church of the Incarnation pay into the city treasury the sum of twenty-five dollars to pay the expenses of the publication of this ordinance: And provided, That the privilege now conceded shall not be construed to give a title to the land upon which the said Buttresses are to be erected, and the same shall be removed whenever desired by the municipal authorities.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this third day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

7 6 1t MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To Provide Better Accommodation for City Controllers.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That from and after the first day of August next, the City Controller shall have the exclusive use of the two rooms in the building over the office of the City Treasurer, and for the purpose of fitting up said rooms, the sum of twelve hundred dollars ($1200) be and the same is hereby appropriated to Item 6 of appropriation to the Department of City Controller, approved the sixteenth of December, 1865; and the office of Commissioner of City Property shall be removed to one of the rooms now occupied by the Chief Inspector of Streets. Warrants to be drawn by City Controller in conformity with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this third day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

7 6 1t MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
Supplementary to an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to Make an Appropriation to the Department of City Property for the year 1866," approved February 25, 1866.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of thirteen hundred and twenty-three dollars and sixty-eight cents be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of City Property (in addition to the annual appropriation) to Item 26, Repairs of Station Houses.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this third day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

7 6 1t MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Of Instruction to the City Controller.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller is hereby instructed to countersign a warrant drawn by the Mayor in favor of Henry F. Hays, for the sum of three hundred and forty-eight dollars and ninety cents, and charge the same to appropriations made by ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to make an Appropriation to Pay Expenses of Repairing Various Police Stations," approved May 12, 1866.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this third day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

7 6 1t MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

THE UNITED STATES ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Syracuse, New York, insures against
DEATH FROM EVERY CAUSE,
Whether ACCIDENT, CHOLERA, or DISEASE of any kind, with weekly compensation for DISABILITY from ACCIDENT.
COMBINED POLICIES FROM ONE TO FIVE YEARS.
ACCIDENT POLICIES FROM ONE MONTH TO TEN YEARS.
NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION REQUIRED FOR ACCIDENT INSURANCE.
This is the only Company authorized to issue COMBINED LIFE and ACCIDENT POLICIES.
In view of the probability of the visitation of CHOLERA this summer, this opportunity of insuring against it for a brief period, at economical rates, should command the attention of every one; while the combination of ACCIDENT risk offered with it enables those residing in the City, or transacting business here and returning to the country daily, to guard against every form of
DISEASE OR CASUALTY.
Permits issued for travel to Europe, etc. Active Solicitors wanted.
WM. A. STEPHENS, General Agent,
6 11 1m No. 501 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308·81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1866
$11 467·83.	$310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER Secretary protem. 2 2 1123

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

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Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 4 15

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 415

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as Mortgagee in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $225 000, which Mortgage is dated the fifth day of May, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book A, pages 503-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book 19, page 176 etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than $50 000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said Mortgage, expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHIL

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS. TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH

The Example of the Border States.

THE position of most of the border States on the subject of Rebel disfranchisement, is worthy of remark. In West Virginia, Tennessee, and Missouri, the policy of disfranchising those who were guilty of rebellion has been incorporated into the organic law. Each of these States, during the war, was the theatre of civil war in its most terrible forms. The sufferings of the Unionists of Tennessee were almost equal to those of the Waldenses of old. In Missouri a most bitter and relentless guerilla warfare prevailed, in which scenes of horror were enacted almost without parallel in history. We do not wonder that the Unionists of these States feel disinclined to see Rebels walk back and enjoy all the privileges of men who remained true to the Government. And it is a very doubtful policy, indeed, that would make no difference between the traitor and the faithful citizen. The loyal men of all the border States maintained their integrity only at the price of the most fearful sacrifices. Are they now to see the men who persecuted them treated as though they had done no wrong?

It is not revenge or cruelty or passion which prompts to the punishment of treason. On the contrary, it is the instinct of order, of law, of stability, and so of mercy and peace. Attempted parallels between the cases of our Rebels and those of unsuccessful revolutionists in the Old World fall utterly. Ours was a rebellion against a free representative Government—against the decision of the ballot-box—against all that made free government possible. It was a rebellion against freedom and for slavery. The world has no parallel to such a rebellion. Think for once of comparing ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS and LOUIS KOSSUTH! Compare the despotic Austrian Government with the American republic. Compare KOSSUTH'S speeches, filled with the noblest sentiments of Christian civilization, with Mr. STEPHENS' speech justifying the Rebellion on the specific ground of its pro-slavery character. Who does not see that their cases are as wide apart as the poles?

The provision of the Constitutional amendment forever disqualifying the leaders in our Rebellion from holding office, is as mild a punishment as the interests of civil order will tolerate. It is as little as our Govenment possibly can do, and show any reasonable regard for its own stability and perpetuity. The doctrine that a man by committing treason forfeits none of his political rights, and upon throwing down his weapons of unholy warfare, can straightway *claim* either to represent others or to be represented himself in the Congress of the United States, is a doctrine of the wildest license. It puts treason upon a par with loyalty. It by implication dishonors every man who remained true to the country, for it tells him he has no more rights in this Government than the traitors who tried to overthrow it. They who stand for such a doctrine may call it "magnanimity," but it is a magnanimity that is opposed to every principle of public justice and to every demand of public order. Hence, we are rejoiced to see the stand taken by such States as Tennessee, Missouri, and West Virginia. It shows the wisdom of Congress in its reconstruction policy, and that the terms of settlement finally agreed upon by that body are such as commend themselves to the judgment of the Union element of the South itself. It is only doing, on a less sweeping scale, just what the Union men of the border States are doing at home, through their local laws and State Constitutions.

Railroads West of the Missouri.

THE progress of railroad enterprises west of the Missouri is very gratifying, and is an indication of the importance which that section of the country is so rapidly assuming.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company, Eastern Division, have their road completed now to the neighborhood of Fort Riley, Kansas, there being unbroken railroad communication to that point from the Eastern seaboard, with the exception of the ferriage over the Mississippi river at St. Louis. Owing to the progress of this road, the eastern terminus of the great Santa Fe mail route has been transferred from the Missouri river at Kansas City to the western terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division. This will shorten the time between the States and New Mexico by one day. It is also anticipated that after this season the Santa Fe trains will no longer come to the Missouri river, but will receive their goods from the terminus of the railroad, until in its progress it reaches that point in its route nearest to New Mexico.

A road has just been completed from Kansas City to Leavenworth along the west bank of the Missouri river, and connecting at the former place with the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The Missouri Pacific has leased this road, and is now running through trains from St. Louis to Leavenworth.

The Union Pacific Railroad, running west from Omaha, has just completed an additional section of its road, making one hundred and twenty-five miles now completed and in operation. It is expected that the Iowa road connecting Chicago and Omaha will be completed by next April, by which time the Union Pacific will have reached the neighborhood of Fort Kearney.

On the California side the Pacific Railroad is being pushed vigorously, and is now in operation considerably west of Sacramento. Thus from both sides the great enterprise of spanning the continent progresses apace. Meanwhile the mineral developments of the great mountain ranges of the interior are revealing new riches, and calling thither new legions of hardy pioneers. We shall have scarcely completed a single line of railway to the Pacific before a second will be imperiously demanded to accommodate the vast business that will be thrown upon it.

"With One Auspicious and One Dropping Eye."

THE attitude in which the Southern States stood on the Fourth of July is as unique as it is amusing. Feeling confident that any neglect on their part to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of the American nation would be seized upon and converted into political capital by their opponents, they were compelled to join in the festivities of the day. Yet they did so with so bad a grace, that it reminds us of the ancient wood-cut of the sailor compelled by a band of pirates to dance a Scottish fling, under the penalty of death should he refuse. There is a stilted formality about the manner in which our "wayward sisters" rejoiced that partakes largely of the comic element.

In some parts of the South their honesty exceeded their valuation of policy, and they openly disregarded all notice of the day. Where United States troops were stationed some show was made, but as a general rule there was either a formal farce enacted or no notice taken whatever. The Richmonders preferred the latter, and the tone of the press clearly indicates the popular feeling. The *Whig* says:—

"Well, here is the Fourth; but, as far as we are concerned, it might as well be the fifth, sixth, seventh, or any other number, or no number at all. Among the 'Yanks' there will be much guzzling of rum, a Niagara of spouting, and a volcano of powder explosions. Down here in Dixie we are not going to jump for joy over the graves of gallant grey-jacket, nor introduce a voracious eagle into association with the little orphan children of the South."

The *Examiner* remarks:—

"This day brings with it a strange mingling of emotions to the Southern heart. It is the anniversary of the birth of the United States, but it is also the anniversary of the fall of Vicksburg—a disaster that gave our short-lived Confederacy its mortal hurt. Shall we rejoice or shall we be sad? Wherefore should we be glad? The rights which it gave us are taken away from us, and the blessings that it conferred have been changed to evils."

There is not one spark of patriotism in the Southern heart, there is not the flame wherewith to kindle any fire on the altar of a common country. The soul of the subjugated Rebel is turned from our land; nothing belonging to it is of interest to him. He is an alien and an enemy, as far as he can make himself so. And yet we are told that the power of governing the country is to be intrusted to such men! To communities we are to extend political power, in which no show of loyal devotion is attempted, or if attempted, is merely a mockery. The tone of the Richmond journals will do as a clear exposition of the conduct of such as quietly pass the day by in contempt.

A much more difficult work was it for those who pretended its celebration. "With one auspicious and one dropping eye" they view the day, and a strange commingling of the recollections of Gettysburg and Independence Hall fill the memory. As long as the former is viewed as a curse, and the doctrines of the document framed at the latter are denied, so long will the Fourth be to them "no different from the fifth, sixth, or seventh," and so long will they hang, like Mahomet's coffin, midway between the heaven of political power and the earth in which they at present dwell.

The Democratic Address.

THE address of the Democratic members of Congress to the country is a weak affair. It lacks the vigor and bitterness of Democratic speeches against the war and against the Government during the Rebellion, and fails to make up in argument what it lacks in spirit. Of course, it assails the policy of the Union party; but that we expected. We have not succeeded in pleasing these gentlemen since the war first broke out. It is too late to hope to do so now. "Dangers threaten the Constitution," they tell us, and so they have told us periodically for the last five years. They said so when we commenced to "coerce" the Rebels, when we freed the slaves, and when we put arms into the hands of the blacks, with which to fight for the country. "The citadel of our liberties is directly assailed," they cry. We think we heard similar remarks from Mr. VAL LANDIGHAM and other Democrats when the writ of habeas corpus was suspended by President LINCOLN, and when the Rebel spies at the North found themselves somewhat *arbitrarily arrested*. In short, we have heard all this talk before. It has lost the charm of novelty. It is as stale as a last year's almanac.

The Union people understand the Constitution of this great country truly better than these Democratic politicians do. They have quite as much interest in preserving the "citadel of our liberties" as the men have who gave aid and comfort to the rebellion, and declared the war a "failure." The Union party saved the country, when the leaders of the Democracy had plunged it into Rebellion. They are fully competent to attend to its affairs now. The Constitution is safe in the hands of the men who saved it from overthrow. The "citadel of liberty" is guarded by those who love liberty, and who know how to defend it.

THE GREAT EXPOSITION.—Despite the threatened continuation of the Germanic war, the great Paris Exposition is to come off in June, 1867, at the appointed time. We are glad to see that Congress has at last passed an appropriation for the proper display of American contributions. If the people of our land will but enter into display with spirit, we will have a grand opportunity of outrivalling the nations of Europe. We hope that there will not only be a competition among the various nations assembled, but that we will have a competition among the States of the Union, so that the display of America will be unprecedented. Either let us surpass our opponents, or let us decline to take any part in the affair. But if we, as a nation, appropriate money and take a nominally active part, and then are but feebly represented, it will be disgraceful to our native genius and national pride.

AID FOR THE PORTLAND SUFFERERS.—The terrible calamity which has overtaken the citizens of Portland, Maine, in the almost total destruction of their beautiful city by fire, calls loudly upon the sympathies of the benevolent in all parts of the country. We are glad to see that prompt assistance is being tendered to the sufferers from various cities, and we trust that our own citizens will not be behindhand in so good and necessary a work.

WHAT MUST our brave boys have thought, on Wednesday, had they been told that all they fought for in the terrible struggle through which they passed, was simply to put JEFF. DAVIS and his brother traitors back into their old seats in Congress? If *that* was all that the war was for, it would have been better to put the flags away in silence and in shame.

DEATH OF BARNWELL RHETT.—Under the head of assassination, we are told that R. BARNWELL RHETT, of South Carolina, was shot a few days since by a negro who had sworn an eternal vengeance against the family. RHETT was a coadjutator of PRESTON BROOKS, and a warm friend of that hero. He served in Congress for several terms previous to the war, and was noted as the most virulent of all the Palmetto State fire-eaters. His name was SMITH, but in order to inherit a large estate he took his uncle's name, and received his property. He was a man of no mean ability, but since the commencement of the war he has engaged but little in the politics of the day. What might have been his course is unknown, but judging from his speeches in the ante-war days, he would rather have retarded than assisted legislation.

THE Democrats of Missouri have elected delegates to the Convention to be held in this city in August.

Protection—The Tariff on Wheat.

IN the recent debate on the Tariff bill, Hon. W. D. KELLEY thus defended the rights of the farmers of our country. Mr. KELLEY moved to amend the amendment, by striking out "nine" and inserting "eight." He said:—

"I propose this amendment *pro forma* for the purpose of saying what is indisputably true, that the question of protection here to-day is more eminently a question of protection to the growers of wheat than of protection to the manufacture of any fabric. Sir, from the year 1850 to 1860 the wheat crop of Ohio fell from thirty million bushels per annum to fifteen millions. Our average crop from virgin soil is about thirty bushels to the acre. Our crop from old soil, worked under the free trade policy, which has prevailed throughout our history with rare and brief intervals, is from seven to ten bushels per acre. Under free trade our farmers draw but an average of twelve bushels from the acre; while England, importing breadstuffs and converting them into manures, has enabled her farmers by equal labor to draw from the acre, not twelve bushels, as they formerly did, but from thirty-five to forty-three bushels. When those whom the gentleman from Illinois represents draw wheat from the prairies for exportation, they draw from the soil a portion of the vital principle of wheat for exportation; while if the wheat they produce were consumed in the neighborhood, and the straw consumed by the mules and horses of iron-works and coal mines, the vital elements thus abstracted would be restored to their land, and the next year the crop would be as heavy as the last. But they gather up their crop, and if there be a foreign market for it, send it over thousands of miles of railroad and across the ocean, to be transmuted into manure and increase the reward of the English farmer's labor. Free trade thus diminishes the results of the labor of the gentleman's constituents upon their acres. The farmers of the prairies need such protection as the provisions of this bill will give them. The friends of the bill want to secure to the farmers a home market. We want to enable them to restore each autumn or spring the vital principles of the soil extracted by each year's crop of grain. Would you know how much Ohio paid for her British goods during the last decade? Take the cost price in gold, and add to it half the value of her wheat lands. For she began the decade with thirty million bushels in 1850, and in 1860 she raised but fifteen million bushels. She had sent, in addition to the money value of the imported goods she consumed, the wheat-yielding principle of her acres to England to enrich the soil of that island. This question of protection is the farmer's question; and the gentlemen from Iowa and Illinois plead against the interest of their grain-growing constituents when they strive to compel us to consume British, French, and Belgian articles. I plead the farmer's cause; and he who will study the measured rewards of the farmer's labors in the constantly diminishing crops of our agricultural districts, will find that they diminish in proportion to the amount of white and hard crops gathered here and shipped abroad for consumption and transmutation into manure."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Pierce.—A few desertion cases were continued from yesterday, some habeas corpus cases and miscellaneous business were before the Court.

Those *incurable*, interested in affairs of the heart, alias pocket, being thoroughly heated by the sun, as well as by their own ire, came into Court puffing and blowing like young engines, and sat around in the various tiny, shady nooks of this cool and delightful retreat, glowing and steaming like greasy furnaces.

The case of the city vs. James McNulty, continued from yesterday, in which the father, Charles McNulty, an aged man, sues his son for a support, was resumed this morning. The Court made an order of five dollars for the father.

City vs. William Briggs. Mrs. Briggs sues for a weekly sum for her support.

This is another instance of male and female inconstancy. *She* says that *he* abused her, made her cry hard enough to squeeze brickbats out of her eyes, and finally invited—or, in other words, ordered—her to go home to her pappy before she forgot it. Old Mrs. Briggs, the *mater in lege*, says William, who "fit, died and bled four years in the service of his country," treated his gal too well and spoiled her. That once during the war he was pierced with seven balls—cedfish balls—and consequently had his health impaired. But since William came home from the army he has been living on good square meals, and is getting better—he weighs some three hundred pounds.

But Billy says he is willing to take his lady home with him, and live in a snug little nest away off on some easy, swinging limb, apart from the old birds of both parties, who, it seems, have caused all the trouble. So the happy pair departed, singing—

Then with children we'll be blest,
Merry girls and boys, hurray!
Henceforth we'll try to do our best,
And we bid your Honor good day.

ABOMINABLE CRUELTY.—An official inquiry is going on as to the treatment of the sick in the Strand Union Infirmary in London, and some terrible facts are revealed. The wards are too small for the sick, and twenty-two of them are attended by one paid nurse and a number of paupers, many of whom cannot read, who steal the beer and wine allowed, sell the children's milk, and leave patients with bed sores unmoved for weeks. One woman stole gin from a dying man under pretense of turning him to attend to his sores, and the guardians threatened to reduce the doctor's salary because he complained of overcrowding.

A SPENDTHRIFT DUKE.—The Duke of Hamilton, according to the English papers, is a reckless person. He lately bought a cow for which he paid $12,500, and at the last Derby he "laid" £180,000 ($900,000) to £6000 against "Hermit"—but this latter was subsequently cancelled. Still later he struck a man in a night brawl, and was therefore "wanted" by the police, but went off to Paris to see the race for the "grand prix," and so escaped arrest. This history is recommended to the "sensation" novelists by the "Flaneur" of the London *Star*, as furnishing material for a startling story.

TO MAKE AN EGG STAND ON END.—A curious discussion on this subject, started by an English vicar, is going through the Manchester papers. One writer says, Columbus need not have broken his egg, for that article can be made to stand thus:—"Take an egg and shake it in the hand from five to ten minutes; by doing so you render the white more fluid, and the yolk sinks nearer to the end when the egg is set upright; and if it be then held steadily until the yolk has time to displace the white, it may be made to stand upright on a dining table, or other smooth level surface."

THE MUSICAL COMPOSERS.—There were five candidates for the seat of the late M. Clapisson in the French Institute (section of music), which has just been filled—Gounod, the composer of *Faust;* Felicien David, of *Herculanæum, Lalla Rookh*, etc.; Victor Masse, of *La Reine Topaze* and *Fior d'Aliza;* Aime Maillart, of *Lara;* and Elwart, of *Les Catalans*. M. Gounod gained the vacant chair. The other members of the music section are Auber, Carata, Thomas, Reber, and Berlioz, with Rossini, Mercadante, and Verdi as foreign associates.

THEATRES IN EUROPE.—There are in the whole of Europe 1480 theatres. Of there there are 337 in France, 168 in Spain, 159 in England, 152 in Austria, 115 in Germany, 76 in Prussia, 44 in Russia, 34 in Belgium, 23 in Holland, 20 in Switzerland, 10 in Sweden, 8 in Norway, 16 in Portugal, 10 in Denmark, 4 in Greece, 4 in Turkey, 3 in Roumania and 1 in Servia. In Italy there is one theatre for every 75,000 of the inhabitants.

Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"
NO. 720 CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.]

OFFICE OF THE
West Jersey Hotel Company,
No. 271 South THIRD Street.

The subscription Books of this Company will open at the Company's Office, on MONDAY next July 2, and at CONGRESS HALL, Cape Island, on and after July 20.

I. H. JOSEPH,
6 29 7t Attorney for Corporators.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, FIRST DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, July 5, 1866.—At a meeting of Assistant Assessors, Inspectors, and Clerks, attached to the Assessor's Department, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, A dispensation of an All-wise Providence has deprived us of our late chief, Mr. WEBB, who departed this life on the nation's birthday. It is fitting that an expression be given to the sentiments of sorrow the occasion inspires; therefore

Resolved, That the death of EDWARD G. WEBB, Esq. is profoundly deplored by us not only on account of the uniform kindness and urbanity which marked his official intercourse with us, but by reason of the sterling and noble qualities of head and heart underlying and inspiring his every action.

Resolved, That the career of Mr. WEBB through life's journey is one worthy of emulation. As a journalist he gave, without stint, the treasures of his brain to promote the welfare and happiness of his fellow-men, and thus gained what is now rendered, the sincere regret of his bereaved friends.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect, we attend the funeral in a body.

Resolved, That the committee furnish to the family of Mr. Webb a copy of the foregoing resolutions, and that the same be published.

JOHN G. DONNELLY, Chairman.
CHARLES A. GILLESPIE, Secretary. It

NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAS been made for the renewal of the following CITY BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, drawn to the subscriber's order, and stolen from his fireproof, June 3, 1866, viz.:—

City 6 per cent (new), Nos. 12,452, 12,453, 12,464, 12,465; Germantown Bank, Nos. 1407, 99,119; Commonwealth Bank, No. 50; Arch St. Theatre, No. 243; Point Breeze Park, No. 16; Gap Mining Company, No. 619.

All persons are cautioned against receiving the same.
6 15 lmdn.* CASPER HEFT.

OFFICE OF THE SCHOMACKER PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE—To the Stockholders of the SCHOMACKER PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. in cash on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of State tax, and payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.
7 5 3trp J. H. SCHOMACKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, July 2, 1866.

The Directors of the said Company have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. (clear of taxes), payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 13th instant.
7 5 thsm3t BENJAMIN F. HOECKLEY, Secretary.

STONE CUTTERS, ATTENTION! 150 STONE CUTTERS WANTED, AT CHICAGO, ILL.

From $4 to $4 50 per day, and steady work given till the first of December.

Address at once to either of the following parties:—Denkman & Sprohnle, Ventures Messengers & Co., Kavanaugh & Gale, L. H. Boudereck, H. First, H. Richter, G. Bowisson & Co., Peter Wolle & Son, E. Earnshaw, or Bassler & Shappe, Chicago, Ill. 7 5 2t*

CLAIMS TO MERIT OF
"NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES."
1st—They promptly check Diarrhœa.
2d—They subdue Cramps and Pain in the Stomach.
3d—They correct effects of bad water.
4th—They are necessary to all Travellers.
5th—They are convenient as a Pocket Remedy.
6th—They are a combination of diffusive stimulants, sedatives, and astringents, excelling in efficiency any known remedy for similar purposes. C 7 2 10t*

Exclusive maker (covered by law), C. H. NEEDLES, TWELFTH and RACE Streets, Philadelphia.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OUT TO-DAY.
PHEMIE KELLER 8vo. paper, 40 cents.
DRIFT. A Sea Shore Idyl, &c. By George Arnold. $1 75.
FOUR YEARS IN THE SADDLE. By Harry Gilmor. $1 75.
ANDERSONVILLE PRISON. A narrative. $1 50.
NAPOLEON'S JULIUS CÆSAR, vol. 2. $3 25.
Colonel Marcy's Army Life on the Border; Chandos, by Ouida; Summer Rest, by Gail Hamilton; What is this Mystery? by Miss Braddon; Dove in the Eagle's Nest, by Miss Yonge; Prison Life of Jeff. Davis, by Dr. Craven; Hand and Glove, by Miss Edwards. All at a reduction from Publishers' prices, at
G. W. FITCHER'S
Book, Picture and Frame Store,
7 6 fmw 3t No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

GROCERIES.

TOMATO SOUP.
JUST RECEIVED,
The Celebrated Boston Club House
TOMATO SOUP.
A DELICIOUS ARTICLE FOR TABLE USE.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 fmp S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

SNOW FLAKE FLOUR.
THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
ARCH and TENTH Sts.

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
18 4p Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL
CURES TETTER,
ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
For sale by all Druggists.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT:
No. 53 South THIRD Street,
Above Chesnut.
Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3mdp

ESTATE OF MARY SWIFT, DECEASED.—Letters Testamentary upon the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills, all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having legal claims against the same to present them for settlement to
CAROLINE SWIFT,
P. S. JACOBY,
Executors.
PHILADELPHIA, June 1 1866 7 6 10t*

FOR CAPE MAY, TO-MORROW, July 7.
The new, swift, and elegant steamer SAMUEL M FELTON will leave CHESNUT street Wharf TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING at 9 o'clock, for Cape May.
Excursion tickets good to return on Monday, $4, including carriage hire. 1t

SUMMER RESORTS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE
CRESSON SPRINGS,
On the Summit of the Alleghenies
Mountains
IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

Since last season additional buildings have been completed and furnished, adding greatly to our facilities for accommodation. The grounds have been very much improved. A Band has been engaged for the season. Fine livery is in attendance. Excursion Tickets are issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad, good until October 1. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M., come through to Cresson in daylight. All through trains stop. Persons wishing to engage rooms, can do so by addressing

GEORGE W. MULLIN,
CRESSON SPRINGS,
6 28 1m Cambria County, Pennsylvania.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,
IN EVERY RESPECT, IS NOW OPEN.
ADDRESS,
WILLIAM T. CALEB,
6 26 1m PROPRIETOR.
N. B.—The Saterlee Band is engaged for the season.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
Opened on the 1st Day of June, 1866
GEORGE J. BOLTON,
6 27wfm2m PROPRIETOR.

NATIONAL HOTEL
AND
EXCURSION HOUSE,
Atlantic City, N. J.

The undersigned having leased the above favorite establishment, and having refitted and refurnished it throughout, it will be open for the reception of guests, on SATURDAY June 16, 1866.

The table will be supplied with the best the season affords including Oysters, Fish, Clams, etc. etc., and none but the purest Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., selected for the Bar.

Committees of Excursions will find it the only place in the city where they can be accommodated, having the largest ball-room, and music free of charge.

J. WILLETT,
6 14 1m PROPRIETOR.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Will open for the reception of guests on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.
DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address
BROWN & WOELPPER,
PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 9 2mrp* Philadelphia.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.
This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.
The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.
McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1.

There has been added to this popular House since last season, the entire Ocean House property, giving an ocean front of over 1200 feet, and over 300 rooms fronting and in full view of the sea.

A perfect system of sewerage and drainage has been completed, a feature possessed by few hotels outside of large cities.

The appointments of the House throughout have received a most careful supervision, suggested by the experience of past seasons. For apartments, address
J. F. CAKE,
Congress Hall,
Hassler's Brass and String Band. 5 29 tf 14

THE WARM SPRINGS, NEAR HUNTINGdon, Pennsylvania.—This delightful summer resort, five miles north of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Huntingdon, Pa., is now open for the accommodation of visitors. The location is beautiful, the water invigorating, fine grounds for hunting, driving, etc. Stone creek, near the Springs, affords good water for fishing. There is no more romantic spot in the country, and for invalids the fresh air and sweet scenery are especially desirable. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will issue excursion tickets to visitors from June 10 to October 1. Comfortable coaches run daily between the Springs and Huntingdon. For particulars address me, at Huntingdon, Pa.
WILLIAM J. GEISSINGER, Proprietor.
References—Hon. William A. Porter, Colonel Charles T. Matthews, Sansom street baths; L. T. Watson, Esq., President Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Company; Colonel A. R. Chambers, firm of Chambers & Cattell, No. 32 N. Third street; Charles M. Allmond, Esq., Proprietor Washington House. 6 20 1m*

THE TAMMANY HOUSE,
NORTH CAROLINA AVENUE,
NEAR THE DEPOT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The subscriber takes pleasure in informing his former patrons and the public, that the above house is now open where he will be happy to receive all who may favor him with a call.

In connection with the Hotel, he has opened a FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM.
ELIAS CLEAVER,
6 14 1m PROPRIETOR.

LIGHT HOUSE COTTAGE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
JONAH WOOTTON & SON, PROPRIETORS,
Is now open for the season.
The best location on the Island, being the nearest house to the surf. A continuation of past patronage is respectfully solicited. 6 16 1mrp*

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
This new mammoth hotel, the largest in the country, is now open for the season. Accommodations for 1200 persons. Address
SPRAGUE & STOKES,
C 18 1m Proprietors.

HOLDZKOM HOUSE, BRIGANTINE BEACH, is now open for the season, with many improvements, good fishing and gunning, bathing unsurpassed. Mr. Holzkom's yacht, the "Mary," will convey passengers to the hotel. Terms, $12 per week.
7 2 12t WM. HOLDZKOM, Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This spacious and elegant establishment will open for the reception of guests on or before the 27th day of June, 1866.
6 18 1m w2m ROBERT B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
Is now open for the reception of visitors.
7 5 1m BENJ. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co.
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co.
MAHANOY CITY HOTEL,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.
WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O.
ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Werdersville P. O., Berks co.
SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. B. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY,
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berk co.
YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
S. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co.
APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23tm

EXCURSIONISTS,
TOURISTS,
AND
Pleasure Seekers
TO
NIAGARA FALLS,

Lake Ontario, The Thousand Islands, Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake George, Saratoga, New York, etc. etc. etc., will find it to their advantage to procure

THROUGH TICKETS,
WHICH ARE SOLD AT REDUCED RATES AT THE TICKET OFFICE OF THE
CATAWISSA RAILROAD LINE,
No. 425 CHESNUT STREET.

Passengers have choice of several routes to Niagara Falls, and Through Tickets are sold down Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, to Ogdensburg, Montreal, and Quebec, via the American and English Line of Steamers, passing the Thousand Islands and the Rapids of the River St. Lawrence by daylight, returning to New York or Boston by

FIFTY DIFFERENT ROUTES.

These routes offer to pleasure seekers scenery unsurpassed in this country.

No extra charge for meals or state rooms on steamers between Niagara Falls and Montreal.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866, and entitle the holders to stop over at any point on the route.

For further information and Guide Books descriptive of the Routes, apply at the Company's Office, No. 425 CHESNUT Street. N. VAN HORN,
6 13 wm2m Passenger Agent.

SUMMER TRAVEL,
Via North Pennsylvania Railroad,
SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO

WILKESBARRE,	MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON,	ALLENTOWN,
BETHLEHEM,	HAZLETON,

AND ALL POINTS IN THE
Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.
Commodious Cars,
Smooth Track,
Fine Scenery,
Excellent Hotels
Are the Specialities of this Route.

Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarre opens up views of unsurpassed beauty, and the new Hotel provides the best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at reduced rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.

Excursion Tickets to Wilkesbarre, good for ten days, issued any day.

THROUGH TRAINS.

Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON Streets at 7 30 A. M., 3 30 P. M., and 5 15 P. M.

For particulars, see time table in another column.
6 9 2mrp ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday. On and after TUESDAY, June 26, 1866, trains will leave Vine street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6 00 A. M.
Mail	7 30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9 15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2 00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4 15 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE ATLANTIC.

Special Excursion	5 18 P. M.
Mail	4 45 P. M.
Freight	11 30 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7 00 A. M.
Accommodation	5 00 A. M.

Junction Accommodation leaves Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street 5 30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson 6 30 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street 10 15 A. M. and 2 00 P. M.
Leaves Haddonfield 1 00 P. M. and 5 15 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7 30 A. M. and Atlantic at 4 45 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

The Philadelphia Express Company, Principal Office No. 26 S. Fifth street, Branch Office No. 329 N. Wharves, above Vine, will attend to the usual branches of express business along the line of the road, and deliver baggage, etc., to and from all trains.

Goods of every description called for and forwarded by express to Atlantic City, and all way stations on the road. Baggage checked from residence at Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.
6 25 2m. JOHN G. BRYANT, Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON, AND BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROADS.
GRAND EXCURSION ARRANGEMENT
FOR
TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL
TO
NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE GEORGE, SARATOGA, DELAWARE WATER GAP, ETC., ETC.

These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travellers, enabling them to visit the celebrated watering places of the North, at much less than regular rates of fare.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866 and entitle the holder to stop over at any point on the route.

For Tickets, information, and circulars descriptive of the routes, apply at the Ticket Office of the Company, No. 828 CHESNUT Street (Continental Hotel).
6 30 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.
Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—
9 00 A. M., Morning Mail.
2 00 P. M. Cape May Accommodation.
Returning will leave Cape Island—
6 30 A. M., Morning Mail.
5 00 P. M. Cape May Express.
Ticket Offices, at Ferry, foot of Market street, and No. 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.
Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No. 828 Chesnut street, can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.
6 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.—New programme, scintilating with flashes of wit, surging with melody, and bubbling with the richest of jokes. The public appreciate the Bryants' entertainment, hence the full houses every night at the Chesnut Street Theatre. To-morrow their third *matinee*, commencing at two o'clock.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—To those who cannot visit Cape May and bathe, see the *Naiad Queen* and nymphs of beauty, laving in the silvery and placid lakes of the Lurline Bower, and then be satisfied with what the management have done to amuse you.

ROBERT HELLER keeps cool in the midst of his astounding diabolerics, at the New Arch Street Theatre; in fact, his extreme coolness, which astonishes so many every night, is one of the great secrets of this great artist's success. Heller changes his programme nightly.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

THE RAILROAD CONVENTION—REMONSTRANCE AGAINST A HIGH TARIFF ON RAILROAD IRON.—In another column will be found the proceedings of the convention of railroad men who met yesterday in this city. The following is a correct copy of the remonstrance adopted by them against an increase in the tariff on railroad iron:—

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:—

The National Convention of Presidents Superintendents and Chief Engineers of Railroads assembled at Philadelphia, memorialize your honorable bodies, to the end that there be no present increase of the existing tariff on railroad iron and other articles required for the construction of railroads, and offer the following reasons therefor among many others that might be presented for your consideration:—

1. Because it is manifestly the interest of the Government that every encouragement should be given to the people of the country to take stock in railroads to develop the resources of the country, instead of discouraging them in doing so by levying a heavy tariff to be added to the cost of their railroads.

2. Because it is manifestly impolitic and unjust to place burdens upon the efforts of the people to develope the resources of the country.

3. Because it places the Government in the inconsistent position of annually making large appropriations to improve rivers and harbors and donating the public lands, and loaning her public credit to build railroads to accommodate commerce and develope the resources of the country; whilst, on the other hand, it levies, by tariff, enormous burdens on independent railroad companies that ask nothing from the Government further than the liberality of her citizens be not taxed for developing the resources of the country.

4. Because there is far more capital invested in railroads, and many more employes engaged with them, than in the rolling-mills.

5. Because every dollar of additional tariff laid upon iron or other materials required in building railroads is to require that sum from the people already too poor to raise the means to build their roads without having to resort to mortgages, whereby often they lose the whole stock invested by them.

6. Because by discouraging the building of railroads you retard the development of the country, and to that extent lessen the ability of the people to meet the taxes required for the support of the Government.

7. Because it burdens the agricultural interests of the country for the benefit of an interest far less important than the agricultural and railroad interests, which are one and the same.

8. Because by increasing the cost of railroads you increase the amount of means to be raised by stockholders, and the cost of transportation to the farmer for all he has to sell or buy and lessens the yearly profits of his farm to this extent.

9. Because, if we are correctly informed the iron interests of the country at this time are making enormous dividends and could well afford to have the tariff reduced if they would be content with eight or even ten per cent dividends on the capital invested, while a very large number of railroads are now unable to pay dividends.

10. Because the cost of iron rails, the most expensive item in railroad construction and repairs is under the present tariff, so enormous that it may well be questioned whether there are not now existing railroads of the small public value which must be discontinued for want of sufficient earnings to purchase rails to replace those now fast wearing out.

11. Because in addition to the cost of ocean transportation, freight commissions, etc., we are of opinion that a duty of a rate lower than the present per ton on iron rails will afford all the protection that American rolling mills, judiciously located and managed, can reasonably ask, and yield the Government a much larger revenue than existing or proposed rates of duty and that such rate once fixed will by its greater probabilities of stability, do more for the permanent iron interests of the country than any higher tariff.

In conclusion—Because the increase of duties proposed in the present Congress upon railroad iron would be unjust and oppressive in the extreme to the railroad interests of the country and that the interests of the domestic manufacturer as well as the industrial pursuits of the whole country would not be promoted by such increase; that the effect would be to deter capital from engaging in the manufacture of iron, in consequence of the want of stability and the danger of reaction to the other extreme, occasioned by an unreasonably high tariff.

A WARNING TO HOUSEKEEPERS LEAVING THE CITY.—Mrs. F. Howell, who resides at No 1620 Chesnut street, about a week ago left the city for a summer sojourn at Cape Island. As all the members of her family accompanied her, it was necessary to lock up the house during their absence. During this time however, it has not been untenanted. Some individuals of burglarious proclivities have been watching the premises, and as soon as they found the way clear they commenced their operations. When their irregular proceedings were discovered the house was found in a terrible confusion. The chandeliers had been detached, the carpets taken up, drawers and closets emptied, and almost every article of value prepared for removal. The thieves had succeeded in getting off with some of their plunder, and, from the number of neatly packed bundles lying around, were evidently intending another descent for the purpose of removing the remainder. It is quite probable that they will not again be seen in the neighborhood, now that their schemes have been detected.

A great many families are in the habit of thus locking up their houses for more or less time during the summer, and then starting off on a pleasure trip. But we hope they will all take warning from this case, and make some provision for protecting what they leave behind them. When there is no one in a house for several days in succession, it requires but little ingenuity and perseverance on the part of housebreakers to accomplish their sinister objects. Knowing that they will not be disturbed by any member of the family whose property they are despoiling, they can take their own time for the work, and thus effectually elude the vigilance of the police.

A POLICE SERGEANT ASSAULTED.—Joseph Beltz, whose father keeps a lager beer saloon in Bridesburg, has recently returned from California. While sojourning in that distant quarter of the earth he unfortunately contracted some of the loose ways of thinking which are so prevalent there, especially concerning the sacredness of human life, and the respect that is due the officers of the law in a civilized community. On the "Fourth" he indulged in this reckless way of looking at things in general, and as a consequence came to grief; but not before he had inflicted severe injuries on the person of Sergeant Holden, of the police.

It appears that the Sergeant was humanely assisting a man who had been run over and injured by a passing vehicle. There were no other officers near at the time, and the Sergeant conducted the injured man alone into the saloon of the elder Beltz, simply because it was the nearest public place at hand. To this proceeding young Beltz put in a strong remonstrance, and when the Sergeant explained the necessities of the case, the bold Californian picked up a club, with which he smote the officer upon the forehead.

The blow was a severe one, inflicting a deep cut directly over the eye, and knocking the officer senseless to the floor. When Sergeant Holden recovered his senses, he found himself lying under a billiard table. The room was entirely deserted. But a short time afterwards young Beltz was pointed out to a couple of officers by a young man who had witnessed the assault. The culprit was at once taken into custody and held in $1000 bail, to answer for his valiant conduct.

A GRAND SUMMER TRIP—THE TOUR OF THE GREAT LAKES.—Lake Superior is becoming more and more popular every year as a summer resort. At the Sault Ste Marie, Marquette, Ontonagon, Houghton, and Superior City, large and comfortable hotels have been erected, and they are crowded to their utmost capacity every season. In addition to the attractiveness of a long voyage on an inland sea, the scenery on the shores of the Upper Lake especially is as interesting, if not more so, than that of any other section of the continent. The interior of the upper peninsula of Michigan likewise presents unrivalled objects of interest in its extensive iron and copper mines. Besides all this, the climate is cool, the air pure and bracing, and altogether just what is required to cause a denizen of the city to forget the toil and din and heat which he has left behind him.

Those who desire to make this unrivalled tour during the present season, could not ask for better accommodations than are afforded by the "Lake Superior Line." They have four first-class steamers—the *Ironsides, Iron City, Keweenau*, and *Illinois*—which afford everything in the way of comfort and safety that the heart of the pleasure-seeker could desire.

A KNOCK-DOWN.—Peter Mealy, who is said to affiliate with a very disorderly crowd, was yesterday held by Alderman Pottenger to answer the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill, committed upon the person of one Blizzard, at No. 1711 S. Fifth street. Blizzard was knocked down with a club and severely injured.

FIRE AT TWENTY-THIRD AND SOUTH STREETS—NARROW ESCAPE.—At about half-past 12 o'clock, this morning, a fire broke out in the old frame building, at the corner of Twenty-third and South streets, which was formerly used by the Spruce and Pine Streets Railroad Company as a carhouse. The building is now owned by Cornelius Ross, different portions of it being used as a market, a tinner, and a willow-ware establishment. The first story of the Twenty-third street front was occupied by Joseph McLaughlin, a cigar dealer, who slept in a little room immediately over his store. A little after 12 o'clock he was awakened by a burning pain in his feet and legs, and on rising discovered that the bed clothing was on fire.

Starting down stairs, he procured a bucket of water, and threw it on the flames, thinking he had extinguished them. But in returning with another bucket of water, he accidently upset a kerosene lamp, the oil from which spread over the floor, and and at once the whole room was in flames, forcing Mr McLaughlin to run for his life and without his clothing. The flames were subdued before the building was much damaged; the loss being covered by an insurance of $800, in the Franklin. But Mr. McLaughlin's stock of cigars was greatly damaged by water, involving a loss of about $500, with no insurance. He also lost clothing to the value of $150 and $300 in money, which perished in the flames.

FIREMENS' RECEPTION.—The Convention for reception of William Penn Hose Company was held on Thursday evening at the Neptune Hose Company. Twenty seven companies were represented as follows:—

Taylor Hose, Humane Hose, Pennsylvania Hose, Philadelphia Fire Company, Independence Hose, Neptune Hose, United States Hose, Northern Liberty Engine, South Penn Hose, Kensington Hose, Assistance Engine, Lincoln Hose, Mantua Hook and Ladder, Franklin Hose, Hibernia Engine, Mechanic Engine, Friendship Engine, Vigilant Engine, Northern Liberty Hose, Good Intent Engine, Ringgold Hose, Trifoli Hose, Schuylkill Hose, Western Hose, Reliance Engine, Weccacoe Hose, of Camden, and New Jersey Fire Company, of Camden.

The Committee of Arrangements reported the Penn would arrive at Vine Street wharf Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock and the following route was adopted by the Convention:—Up Vine to Fourth, down Fourth to Arch, out Arch to Eleventh, up Eleventh to Girard Avenue, down Girard Avenue to Fifth, up Fifth to Oxford, down Oxford to Second, up Second to Putman, up Putman to Hanover, down Hanover to Richmond, down Richmond to Frankford Road, up Frankford Road to Girard Avenue, and there dismiss.

BLESSED ARE THE PEACEMAKERS.—John Drury, while passing a house at Fourth and German streets, yesterday, observed that the head of the establishment was pounding his better half, for some unknown reason. John very properly remonstrated against this outrageous conduct.

This increased the wrath of the husband, who picked up a hammer and flew at his neighbor. Drury, after receiving a few blows therefrom, succeeded in wrenching it from the hands of his assailant. Not content with disarming him, however, he proceeded with the child's favorite pastime of "tit for tat." For thus carrying his interference in behalf of peace too far, he was committed to answer by Alderman Tittermary.

ROLLING DOWN A HILL.—All youthful visitors to the Fairmount Water Works find it extremely difficult to resist the temptation to roll down the grassy slope of the reservoir. But this is a luxury which the authorities have seen fit to prohibit. Yesterday, two brothers, named Afterback, not being aware of this prohibition, or not being able to forego the tempting romp, were picked up by the police at the bottom of the hill, and conducted into the presence of Alderman Massey. After paying the fee exacted in such cases, $3 50, they were set at liberty. If anybody else would like to repeat the experiment, they can obtain a ticket at the same price.

NEW FIRE ALARM APPARATUS—IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—Messrs. Kuhlach & Clay, of this city, have invented an apparatus which is very simple and yet effective for the prompt discovery of fires in dwellings at night. It is so arranged that the wires running throughout the house will, in case of the approach of heat, ring promptly an alarm, and by a register exhibit the number of the room in which the fire exists. The entire apparatus can be introduced into houses at a little more than the cost of introducing an ordinary door-bell. The address of Messrs. Kuhlach & Clay is at Frankford for the present.

RIOTING ON THE FOURTH.—Kenzie J. Kent was yesterday committed by Alderman Shoemaker, in default of $1000 bail, to answer the charge of rioting in the neighborhood of Fourth and Poplar streets.

William Stagers, who was occupied with inciting to riot at Fourth and Brown streets, was likewise held to answer the charge by Alderman Toland.

THAT SPECIMEN BRICK.—Yesterday, in speaking of the remarkable bar of silver which was produced at the Ware Mills, Austin, Nevada, we neglected to state that it is now in this city, in the possession of the agent of the "Revenue Extension Mine Company," who kindly favored us with an inspection of it. Great progress in their mining operations is reported by this Company.

A PICKPOCKET.—Edward Smith was yesterday detected in the act of picking a pocket, in the rear of No. 16 South Fifteenth street. To shift the responsibility from his own shoulders, he threw away the wallet of which he had thus obtained possession. But this did no avail, as Alderman Jones held him in $800 bail for a further hearing.

HOW EASY IT IS!—Colonel John Y. Bryant, the manager of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, announces that he will run a special lightning excursion train to-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock, for the seaside, through in two hours and a draft all the way.

PASSING A COUNTERFEIT.—Joseph Miller yesterday attempted to pass a counterfeit $50 bill at the Bald Eagle Hotel. For this defiance of the law of the land he was arrested by Officer Miller, and afterwards held in $1000 bail for a further hearing.

DOMESTIC FELICITY.—Frank Shurr, who resides with his wife at Manayunk, was yesterday indulging in the pastime of beating that inoffensive lady. Alderman Ward exacted $500 bail for his appearance at Court.

KILLED BY A ROCKET.—Frank Carpenter, a boy fourteen years of age, was struck by a rocket on the evening of the Fourth. Last evening he died from the effects of the injuries thus received.

LIBRARY CLOSED.—The Philadelphia Library gives notice that the institution will be closed from the 11th to the 31st inst., inclusive.

PHYSICIAN, HEAL THYSELF! is an old saying. Most of our best physicians are in the constant practice of bracing up their systems and keeping them in tone, to enable them to perform the varied and exhausting labors of their profession, by the use of *MARSDEN'S CALISAYA TONIC*, as well as prescribing it in their practice. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway. For sale by all Druggists.*

THE "YELLOW-JACKET."—

Portly his form is, strong his wing,
His movements brisk, and keen his sting,
But bad would seem his taste,
For always this old fashioned fellow
Is in a doublet of bright yellow
Seen showily encased
But his is no such choice of hue
And style of garb as waits on *you*,
Who'e ev'ry novel mode you view
In Bennett's stock embraced!

Linen Dusters.
Light Cassimere and Cloth, Alpacca, Drap d'Ete, Duck and Linen Sack Coats.
Light Cassimere, White and Colored Duck Skeleton Vests.
Light Cassimere, White and Colored Duck, and all kinds of Linen Pants.
All kinds of Seasonable Clothing for Men's, Youths', and Boys' wear, in large supply at the lowest prices possible.

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

A MOTHER'S DUTY to her child is, first of all, to watch over its health. Among children, in nine cases out of ten, disease first manifests itself by a disordered state of the bowels. This is invariably counteracted by the use of *MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP*. No family should be without it; its general use would do away almost entirely with the fearful list of deaths among children, which form such a startling item in the weekly reports of the City Inspector. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by all Druggists.*

THE WHITE SLAVE is the title of Emerson Bennett's new and splendid story, commenced in the *Saturday Evening Post* for this week. This is a story full of excitement and romance, written in Mr. Bennett's happiest style; and having been favored with a perusal of the proof-sheets, we can safely assure our readers that it has no superior in the range of fiction. All the news-dealers have it.

ENTERPRISE.—The great requisites for success in America are pluck and enterprise; and Helmbold, the well-known druggist, has in his business career evinced both of these qualities. The consequence is that he has achieved a success. He has one of the finest establishments in New York city, while the reputation of the well-known Helmbold's Preparations is co-extensive with civilization.

These preparations, it is almost needless to say, are not "quack medicines" nor "patent medicines;" they are simply legitimate, scientifically compounded preparations, which, for their appropriate complaints, are without a rival. They have been before the public for many years, and are at the present moment more in demand than ever. This shows conclusively their genuine merit. At Helmbold's New Store, next the Metropolitan Hotel, in addition to these preparations—the Extracts of Buchu and Sarsaparilla—are sold all varieties of Drugs and Chemicals. The establishment is perhaps the finest in the city of New York, and the public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves. Depots, No. 104 S Tenth street and No. 594 Broadway, New York.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.—There have been few articles discovered which have contributed so much to the relief of the suffering as the celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment. For the speedy and effectual cure of sprains, sores, scratches, or galls of horses, burns, bruises, or rheumatism, there is nothing comparable to it in the entire range of *materia medica*. The genuine article has the private United States stamp of Demas, Barnes & Co., over the top. For sale everywhere.

SUFFERERS IN MODERATE CIRCUMSTANCES.—For your benefit Dr. Fitler has reduced his infallible cure for Rheumatism Gout, Neuralgia, and Asthma, from $10 to $2 per bottle; tested twenty years; never failed. Remember, cure warranted or money returned. Depot No. 29 South Fourth street. See advertisement on eighth page.

NOTHING LIKE OUR LINEN SUITS for this weather. Suits complete for less than twenty dollars. Call and see them; 'twill make you cool to look at them. Charles Stokes & Co., first-class, one-price clothiers, under the Continental.

REDUCED PRICES.—Photographs of all styles, superior execution and finish. Persons desiring any will be fully satisfied by sitting for their pictures at B. F. Reimer's, No. 624 Arch street.

THE VANILLA CREAM SPONGE cake made by G. Byron Morse, No. 904 Arch street, is not excelled

"lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york."

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No 40 S. Third St.

1881 COUPONS, DUE JULY 1st,
and
Compound Interest Notes,
Wanted by
DREXEL & Co.,
No 34 S. Third street.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

KEYSER—NORRIS.—In the Protestant Chapel Rome, June 12, 1866, by the Rev. Robert E. R. Watts, Chaplain, CHARLES SHEARER KEYSER, of Philadelphia, to SOPHRONIA BOWMAN NORRIS, of Lancaster, Pa.

DIED.

CROWELL.—In this city, on the morning of the 6th instant, ELISHA CROWELL, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son, Rev. J. M. Crowell, D. D., No. 7 West Penn Square, on Monday afternoon, the 9th instant, at 5 o'clock.**

GEISLER.—On the 5th instant, ANNA ALLEN, youngest daughter of Henry C. and the late Sarah Geisler, aged 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No 1950 N. Front street, below Norris, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to the Glenwood Cemetery.

GODDARD.—At noon, July 3, PAUL BECK GODDARD, M. D., in his 57th year.

PITFIELD.—On the evening of the 4th instant, ELIZABETH PITFIELD, widow of Robert L. Pitfield, in the 79th year of her age.

Her friends and those of the family are particularly invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, No. 509 N. Sixth street, on Seventh-day afternoon, the 7th instant, at 3 o'clock.

SHOEMAKER.—On the 3d instant, RACHEL SHOEMAKER, in the 49th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his residence of her parents, on De Kalb street, above Main, Norristown, Pa., on First-day morning at 10 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Plymouth Meeting.

WEBB.—On the 4th instant, Mr. EDWARD G. WEBB, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No 904 Moyamensing avenue, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to the Ebenezer M. E. Church Vault.

AT THE BOTTOM OF YOUR COAL-BIN there is often enough good coal buried among the dust to pay for several Coal and Ash Sifters. It may, therefore, be economical to buy a Patent Sifter or Sieve, of which we have a variety. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

FOLDING HAT AND COAT RACKS FOR travellers' use, can be put into a small paper box; also several other styles of Portable Hat and Clothes Racks, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

TWO BUSHELS OF CHERRIES MAY HAVE the stones removed in an hour by the use of one of the Patent Cherry Stoning Machines. This should make it profitable to dry your cherries. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to 5 31§

HATS AND CAPS.

McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NO. 613 CHESNUT Street.—Every hat has the lowest price marked on it in plain figures. Call and examine the immense stock and get a bargain.

STRAW HATS AND SUMMER HATS.—Five thousand of the newest style Hats, at prices 25 per cent less than elsewhere, at McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street, third door above New Bulletin Office.

STRAW HATS RETAILED AT WHOLESALE prices. Biggest assortment in this town, at McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street. Every article has price marked on it in plain figures.

STRAW AND SUMMER HATS.—Biggest stock, biggest variety, and lowest prices in this city, at McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street, third door above New Bulletin Office. You can save from 50 cents to $1 on a single article.

HATS, STRAW GOODS, ETC.,
RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
BARNES, OSTERHOUT, HERRON & CO.,
S. E. Cor. Fourth and Chesnut Sts.,
Are now closing out at retail their extensive stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,
Consisting of Straw, Felt, etc., of the latest styles and improvements
At Wholesale Prices.
6 20 wfm2m5p]

Those in want of Goods of this description can SAVE at least ONE PROFIT by purchasing here.

THE PROVIDENT
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines
Joshua H. Morris,	T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,
Charles F. Coffin,	

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. 7 22§
OFFICE No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET,

FOURTH EDITION

AN EXTENSIVE FIRE IN INDIANA.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

THE TAX ON COTTON.

IMPORTANT DECISION UNDER THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

MORE ABOUT THE PORTLAND FIRE.

MEASURES FOR THE RELIEF OF THE SUFFERERS.

LATER FROM MEXICO

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, July 6.

The Tax on Cotton Fixed at Three Cents Per Pound.

The Committee of Conference on the tax bill have reported to-day in favor of compromising the tax on cotton at three cents per pound.

Removal of a Statue of Washington.

The statue of Washington, which was removed from the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia, by General Hunter in his raid up the valley of Virginia, has passed through Alexandria, by express, on its way to that place, an order having been issued for its restoration.

A False Statement.

The statement telegraphed from the South that ex-Senator Robert Barnwell Rhett, of South Carolina, the former well-known secession and nullification leader, had been assassinated, was erroneous. The person murdered was Benjamin S. Rhett, a cotton merchant, of Charleston, who has never been in political life. He was a younger brother of the ex-Senator.

Relief for the Portland Sufferers.

Secretary Stanton has promptly authorized the Quartermaster-General to issue tents from the Quartermaster's Departments in Boston sufficient to afford shelter to fifteen thousand sufferers by the fire at Portland, Maine.

Another Veto.

A number of tariff men are here from the North urging upon Congress that the prohibitory amendments now being made to the tariff will surely cause its veto.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 6.

Senate.

Mr. Edmunds (Vt.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported the House resolution for a joint Committee on Retrenchment.

Mr Wilson (Mass.), from the Military Committee, reported the bill for the equalization of bounties.

The Conference Committee on the Tax bill made a report.

House of Representatives:

The reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

The Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.), having got leave to make a personal explanation, filed for publication in the *Globe* some remarks in connection with the statements of Mr. Le Blond some weeks since, after the speech of Mr. Harris, in which it was asserted that the views of Mr. Harris and of Mr. Stevens in regard to secession coincided. He denied that during the four years of war the eleven rebellious States were in any sense in the Union.

The bill reported last Friday by Mr. Coffroth (Pa.), from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, granting pensions to the officers and soldiers of the War of 1812, came up as the regular business in the morning hour.

Mr. Benjamin (Mo.) moved to restrict its benefits to those who had remained loyal to the Government. Agreed to.

Mr. Hale (N. Y.) opposed the bill. He said there were more persons in his district who would be entitled to the benefits of this measure than in any other district, but he had yet to hear of the first application for it from any of his constituents. He wished to know whether the gentleman who reported this bill would favor a similar provision for the soldiers and sailors of the late war?

Latest from Mexico.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 5.—Advices from Matamoras to the 3d inst. have been received.

General Caravajal is about to issue an address to the people of Mexico, saying that his troops are naked and hungry, and calling upon them for substantial aid. He expects that at least $100,000 will be contributed without levying a loan.

General Caravajal was about starting to capture a specie train.

President Juarez has been sent for to re-establish his Government.

The Liberals are now confident of capturing Monterey.

Great confidence in the Liberal cause has been produced by the introduction of the Mexican loan in the United States Congress, and strong hopes are entertained of its final passage.

Affairs at Matamoras are unusually quiet.

Destructive Fire in Lawrenceburg, Indiana—Loss $100,000.

CINCINNATI, July 6.—A double brick house on Vine street hill, occupied by S. S. Carpenter and Dr. Wheeler, was burned on the 4th of July. The total loss is $15,000.

The loss by the fire in Lawrenceburg, Ind., will reach $100,000. Twenty-one buildings were destroyed, covering an area of nearly two acres.

Base Ball in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 6.—The fourth game for the base ball championship of the State, was was played in Waterbury, yesterday, between the Waterbury Club and the Charter Oak of this city, resulting in the defeat of the first-named club. The score stood as follows:—Waterbury, 5; Charter Oak, 25.

Wreck of a Philadelphia Vessel.

BOSTON, July 6.—The schooner *Cerra Gorda*, from Philadelphia, with coal for Haverhill, got ashore on the rocks below the piers on the 4th instant, and will be a total loss.

Arrival of the "Damascus."

MONTREAL, July 6.—The steamship *Damascus*, from Liverpool and Londonderry June 22, passed Father Point this morning. Her news is anticipated.

GREAT FIRE AT PORTLAND.

LATEST PARTICULARS

FLAMES NOT YET EXTINGUISHED.

MEASURES FOR THE RELIEF OF SUFFERERS.

Etc. Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

PORTLAND, Me., July 6.—Five car-loads of provisions came down from Boston last night, and are being distributed to the people. A fire company, eighty strong, was working all night on the ruins. Large amounts of supplies have come in from various places. They were greatly needed, most of the provision stores being burned out, and nothing being left to be bought, so that the people were living on bread alone. The Athenæum Library was totally destroyed. The City Building and Custom House blazed up again to-day, and occasioned another alarm. The city was in darkness last night, owing to the gas being cut off. It is now raining, but this is scarcely needed, as the flames were so fierce that everything is burned off.

Five hours after the fire, one could walk through the ruins in many places. The First National Bank funds and securities are all saved, sure, and there is no doubt in regard to any of the others.

The brass work establishment of L. Crockett was not burned, as reported. The tremendous exertions to save Umiloror & Dolen's planing-mill were unsuccessful, which razed Commercial street and the lower side of Fore street.

The National Traders' Bank papers and money are all safe, also the papers of the Ocean Insurance Company. Workmen are busily engaged in clearing the ruins, and everybody is at work in getting into temporary residences and places of business. The shade trees of this city are mostly burned. The newspaper offices are issuing slips, and will probably go out of town to print for the present. Owing to the noble charity of other towns and cities, no one is suffering for food.

Important Decision under the Civil Right Bill.

BALTIMORE, July 6.—An important decision has been rendered by Judge Bowie, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, under the Civil Rights bill. The facts of the case are briefly as follows:—

Dr. A. H. Somers, of Rockville, Montgomery county, committed an assault upon a colored man in the streets of Rockville, beating him very severely. The colored man's wife sued out a warrant before a justice of the peace against Somers, on which he was arrested and arraigned before a magistrate. The counsel of Dr. Somers argued that the warrant was illegal under the laws of Maryland, contending that no negro or mulatto could be a competent witness against a white person.

The Justice decided that the said State law had been abrogated and superseded, and was null and void under the Civil Rights bill, and required the accused to give bail to answer at the Circuit Court. Somers refused to comply with this order, and was committed. Thereupon his council applied to Chief Justice Bowie for a writ of habeas corpus, which his Honor refused to grant; giving a written opinion sustaining the decision of the magistrate, and maintaining the constitutionality of the Civil Rights bill, so far as relates to the question in dispute.

The Judge, in conclusion, says:—

Aware that there are many and serious objections to the constitutionality of the law upon other points, yet it is not clearly unconstitutional in the particulars in question. I am bound by the usage and decision of the highest Courts to assume that Congress has not violated its constitutional obligations.

Not being able to perceive clearly and unequivocally a breach of the Federal Constitution in the act of Congress entitled "An act to protect all persons in their civil rights," etc., in making negroes competent to testify, without expressing an opinion of the other sections of the law, I must overrule the motion to quash the warrant, and remand the prisoner to the custody of the officer.

INTERESTING RELIGIOUS CEREMONY.

Laying of the Corner-Stone of the Memorial Church of Washington Irving, at Tarrytown, N. Y.—The Stone Laid by Bishop Potter—Address by Dr. Tyng, Etc. Etc.

One of the most interesting religious ceremonies that has taken place in this country for many years past was solemnized yesterday in the village of Tarrytown, on the Hudson. It was the laying of the corner-stone of the Memorial Church of Washington Irving, whose life it is well known was passed in that town, where the author of the "Legend of Sleepy Hollow" was beloved by all who knew him for his inestimable social virtues as a neighbor and a citizen.

The present Episcopal Church of Tarrytown bears the title of St. Mark's. Within this parish rests not only the grave of Washington Irving, but also the various localities which the "Legend of Sleepy Hollow" has made forever famous. Not far off from the site of the Memorial Church lies the renowned hollow itself—that wondrous region "which abounds with local tales, haunted spots, and local superstitions."

Within a stone's throw is the old Dutch Church, still standing "on a knoll, surrounded by locust trees and lofty elms, from among which its decent, whitewashed walls shine modestly forth, like Christian purity beaming through the shades of retirement." Near by, spanning the silvery Pocanteco, is the bridge, in crossing which Ichabod Crane was struck by the "horrible missile" hurled at him by the "headless horseman;" while at the foot of an adjacent hill is the lonely, but pleasant site of the school-house, from "whence, in a drowsy summer's day, the low murmur of pupils' voices," conning over their lessons, was heard of old, "like the hum of a beehive."

Influenced by their contiguity to these points of interest to all the readers of Geoffrey Crayon, as well as by the fact that no fitting testimonial to his memory has, as yet, been erected amid these now familiar scenes, the wardens and vestry of St. Mark's Church have determined to set apart their new edifice, the building of which they have some time had in contemplation, as his memorial. In pursuance of this plan, they have purchased an eligible lot of land, situated on Broadway, the principal avenue of the village of Tarrytown, only fifty yards from the spot where Major Andre was captured, and where the "strange rider" first appeared to the village schoolmaster; and are about to put thereon a beautiful structure of stone, to be known as the Memorial Church of Washington Irving.

The cost of the buildings and its towers, when completed, will be about $50,000. A portion of this sum has already been subscribed, and, in order that the project may be speedily and successfully carried into execution, the contributions of all Christians who approve of erecting, among the scenes he loved so well, so appropriate a memorial to Washington Irving as a sanctuary dedicated forever to the worship of the everlasting God, are solicited. The sum still to be raised is $14,000.

The church is to be 100 feet in length, 50 feet in width, and will be in the Gothic style of architecture. A fine marble statue of Irving will be placed in the vestibule of the building. The material used in the construction of the [illegible] will be blue Westchester granite.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone was commenced at 4:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon. On the occasion there were present Right Rev. Bishop Potter, Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng, Rev. C. F. Hoffman, of Garrison's Landing; Rev. Mr. [illegible]ck; and Rev. Edmund Gilbert, Rabbitt, of N[illegible]'s Parish, Tarrytown. Rector of St. Mar[illegible]

For more than an hour before the ceremony began a large concourse of persons assembled at the place. Notwithstanding the hottest rays upon the was pouring down his [illegible] crowd waited with heads of the multitude, the beginning of the remarkable patience for the [illegible]eantime Graful-exercises of the day. In the [illegible]ich had been la's Seventh Regiment Band, w[illegible]ned various engaged for the occasion, perfor[illegible]ent of the popular airs, much to the entertainm[illegible]nity that impatient and perspiring mass of humanity that it had for an audience.

Bishop Potter and the officiating clergymen were received at the Rectory, and at 4:30, accompanied by the wardens and vestrymen of the parish, marched in procession to the site of the Memorial Church, the clergymen, as they gathered around the corner-stone, reciting portions of the 122d Psalm, commencing—

"I was glad when they said unto me, We will go into the house of the Lord."

Bishop Potter then read the prayers appropriate to the introduction of the ceremony, after which the contents of the box which was to be deposited beneath the stone were read, as follows:—

1. Holy Bible.
2. Book of Common Prayer.
3. Journal of Convention, 1865.
4. *Churchman's Illustrated Almanac.*
5. *Spirit of Missions*, July, 1866.
6. Historical Discourse, delivered at Tarrytown, May 13, 1866, by Rev. A. T. Stewart.
7. Various pamphlets and papers.
8. Religious journals of the Protestant Episcopal Church.
9. Daily journals of New York city.
10. Silver and copper coins of the country.
11. Paper currency of the country.
12. List of officers of St. Mark's Church.
13. List of other churches and pastors at Tarrytown.

The corner-stone then being laid in its place, the Bishop said:—

Our help is in the name of the Lord.

Answer—Who hath made heaven and earth.

Bishop—Except the Lord build the house, their labor is lost that build it.

The stone was then struck three times with a hammer by Bishop Potter, who said:—"I lay the corner-stone of this edifice, and to be devoted to the service of Almighty God, agreeably to the principles of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, in its doctrines, ministry, liturgy, rites and usages."

The box having been placed in the vault in which the stone was to be placed, the stone was laid in the opening. Another prayer was then offered by the Bishop, after which Rev. Dr. Tyng, of St. George's Church, of this city, delivered an address.

DR. TYNG'S REMARKS.

He said the laying of a corner-stone was, after all, but a typical ceremony. It is an illustration, a type and figure—the type of our union in one holy faith, one sacred profession, and one solemn testimony of the proof of a living God. The spire will point to the sky, and be a proof of a condition beyond the grave which will last longer than all time. This church will always stand a stable witness of unalterable truth. Whether it be vocal with the worship of its people, or silent in its repose, it will always be typical of the faith in the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

There was something peculiar in the circumstances of the occasion. It was a fact in the history and purpose of this construction to stand in honor of one of the most gentle of our fellow-men—one whose remains were sleeping within the limits of the town of Tarrytown. He had gone down to his grave with honor. Pilgrims already make pilgrimages to the sunny spot which he selected for his home. His name would always live, and his fame would spread over the whole realm of civilization. The corner-stone was laid as a memorial in honor of that gentle, genial, good, and attractive man.

At the conclusion of Dr. Tyng's remarks, the "Gloria in Excelsis" was then prayed by the band, and after another prayer the following hymn was sung:—

And wilt thou, O Eternal God,
On earth establish thine abode?
Then look propitious from thy throne,
And take this temple for thine own.

These walls we to thine honor raise,
Long may they echo in thy praise:
And thou, descending, fill the place
With the rich tokens of thy grace.

Here may the great Redeemer reign,
With all the graces of his train;
While power

THE LONDON OPERA DIRECTORS.

A Series of Anecdotic Memoirs of the Principal Men Connected with the Direction of the Opera—Incidents of Management, with Reminiscences of Celebrated Composers, Leading Singers, Etc. Etc.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "QUEENS OF SONG."

In 1848 Covent Garden Theatre was taken by Mr. Delafield, a young man who had recently attained his majority, and come into possession of a fortune of one hundred thousand pounds. He was, it unfortunately happened, totally ignorant of even the most ordinary practical details of the management of an operatic establishment, and was obliged to depend on others for advice in the commonest matters connected with the theatre.

The prospectus which he issued declared that the Royal Italian Opera was commenced with a view to "the effective representation of operas by the most eminent composers, without distinction of country." There was a certain anomaly involved in the title of the Royal Italian Opera—but the works were sung in Italian, so it passed unquestioned.

Everything was done on a scale of almost unparalleled splendor, and truly reckless prodigality. The young manager spared no expense in the plans which he laid out for the production of the various operas—scenery, orchestra, decorations, all were magnificent. MM. Grieve and Telbin were the scene painters. The celebrated chef d'orchestra, Signor Costa, and his accomplished artists, were retained, strengthened by the assistance of some of the most brilliant musicians of Italy, France, and Germany. Godfrey's military band was also engaged. Mr. Alfred Mellon was leader of the ballet. Every department was well filled. To nearly every singer in Europe Mr. Delafield offered engagements. The vocalists who accepted his proposals were Mesdames Persiani, Alboni, Castelian, Grisi, and Viardot; Signori Mario, Tamburini, Ronconi. The chief dancers were Mademoiselle Fabbri and Lucille Grahn.

The general management of the business affairs of the theatre was entrusted to Mr. Frederick Gye; and it could not have fallen into better hands; for this gentleman had had great experience, and he was well adapted, by his practical knowledge, urbane and courteous manners, and unfailing determination to preserve discipline, to conduct the affairs of an establishment like the Royal Italian Opera. Mr. Ponteau was his subordinate, looking to matters in front of the house. The stage manager was Mr. Alfred Harris.

One of the primary mistakes was the overwhelming expense entered into. With the hope of retrenching the director was induced to commit another well-nigh fatal error—to dismiss a large number of servants and stage supernumeraries—thus materially injuring the beauty of the groupings in some of the operas where numbers were indispensable for effect, such as the scene of the gathering of the clans in the *Donna del Lago* and the riot scene in the *Huguenots*. The consequence was, that when Mr. Bunn brought out the *Lady of the Lake* at Drury Lane, comparisons unfavorable to the Royal Italian Opera were made between the splendor of his scene representing the gathering of the clans, and the scanty grouping on the stage representing the same scene in the *Donna del Lago*.

The performances, however, were, as a whole, of a magnificence which almost eclipsed those of the older house, although Mr. Lumley not only had secured the great singer who had the preceding season driven London out of its senses, but had besides drawn together a most excellent company, and brilliant dancers—Marie Taglioni, Cerito, Rosati, Carlotta Grisi, and M. St. Leon. By the production of *La Favorita*, *Les Huguenots*, and other works, on a scale of splendor never attempted before, the Royal Italian Opera was raised to the position of being one of the very first operatic establishments in Europe.

The announcement of Pauline Garcia's first appearance created an immense sensation in musical circles. Nine years before, when a girl of eighteen, she made her debut in England at Her Majesty's Theatre. She had then, in the character of "Desdemona," achieved a veritable triumph. The girl of eighteen was, by universal acclamation, placed in the same rank with her sister Maria Malibran, with Pasta, and with all the famous vocalists who had preceded her. She had appeared again the year subsequent to her marriage, 1841. By 1848 her genius had matured: she had passed from triumph to triumph in all the leading continental cities. So much had been predicted of her before she appeared, that the house was crowded on her first night. She came before the public trammelled by circumstances which would have entailed irretrievable ruin on an inferior singer; her marvellous genius alone enabled her to surmount these cruel disadvantages. So agitated was she when she stepped on the stage, that her trembling was apparent to all parts of the house. It was not until she had been heard in the *Huguenots* that she gained her right position. At the end of the season *Guillaume Tell* was produced. There was an intense excitement in the musical world when this opera was announced. Nothing was neglected by the manager which could render the performance irreproachable. The band and chorus were faultless, the *mise en scene* magnificent, the singers admirable—but, from a variety of causes, the opera was a failure; the chief reason perhaps being that it was brought out at the very close of the season.

The expenses had been almost reckless. In the vocal department, £33,349 had been laid out: on the ballet, £8105. One dancer alone, Lucille Grahn, had received £1120. The orchestra had cost £10,048.

When the season terminated rumors were circulated speaking of utter ruin as certain. For once, rumor was correct in its surmises.

Mr. Lumley had strained every nerve to carry his establishment successfully through the season. The command of the orchestra was confided to Mr. Balfe—an appointment which met with the unanimous approbation of the subscribers and of the general public. Mr. Sims Reeves essayed the Italian stage as "Carlo," in the opera of *Linda*. He appeared only once; for his favorite part of "Edgardo" having been taken by Signor Gardoni, he threw up his engagement in anger. The trial was of unusual difficulty, as it was then of rare occurrence that an English singer ventured on the boards of the Italian stage. The season closed with every outward signs of prosperity; yet embarrassments were harassing the Director on all sides.

Mr. Delafield renewed his experiment in the following year, wisely determining to reduce his expenses. At the very outset he committed an error, in allowing Alboni to go over to Her Majesty's Theatre. The great interest of this season, in London as well as in Paris, was centred in *Le Prophete*. Madame Viardot performed "Fidès"—how grandly, it is needless to recall. She had taken the character when the work was brought out in Paris. The day after the first representation, Meyerbeer wrote a deeply grateful and gratifying letter to the prima donna. "I ceased for an instant to remember that I was the author of the work," he said. 'You had transformed me into a breathless and excited auditor of your impassioned and truthful accents." What praise this was, coming from Meyerbeer, need not be suggested to those who knew anything of the fastidious disposition of the great composer. After the fourth representation Mr. Harris went over to Paris to witness the *miseenscene*, preparatory to the production of the opera at the Royal Italian Opera. Mario went to study Roger's interpretation of the part of "Jean of Leyden." Catherine Hayes took the character of "Bertha," originally performed by Madame Castellan. Even the subordinate characters were excellently filled. Everything was done to render the performance splendid and attractive. The scenery was gorgeous, the dresses new and costly; the decorations, processions, the entire arrangements, in fact, magnificent and sparkling. The skating scene was a marvel of art. To mount four operas only—*Le Prophete*, *Les Huguenots*, *Lucrezia Borgia*, and *La Donna del Lago*—cost twenty-five thousand pounds.

At her Majesty's Theatre, Mr. Sims Reeves repeated his essay. The great attractions of the season, however, were the return to the stage of Madame Sontag—the Countess Rossi—and the debut of Mademoiselle Parodi, favorite pupil of Madame Pasta. Both these events caused the keenest curiosity and expectation. The reappearance of the Countess Rossi, after an absence of twenty years, created a *furore*, although she did not achieve a real success. Her sad, romantic history, the recollection of what she had been, surmises as to how she would now sing, with many other reasons, threw an additional interest around her name. If she arrived too late to insure the prosperity of the season, she at least rescued the theatre and the manager from ruin. She lifted Her Majesty's Theatre from the difficulties into which it had been thrown by the retirement of Jenny Lind—an event which had so seriously injured the director that he regarded it as 'le commencement de la fin." The Sontag furore promised to equal the Lind mania; again, strangely enough, the old legends were circulated in a new form. Concerning the success of her favorite pupil—Mad'lle Parodi—M'me Pasta was deeply anxious. She wrote warmly to the director of Her Majesty's Theatre, recommending "la mia Teresa" to his care. The *debut* of the young lady, however, resulted in disappointment to all.

Many causes combined to entangle Mr. Lumley more fatally day by day. In despair he wrote to Rubini, imploring his help. "Once more," he said, "you will save a friend—you will save this great establishment." "Your letter has touched me profoundly," the great tenor replied, "but it cannot be. A thousand circumstances render my reappearance impossible. It costs me more than you can suppose to persist in this resolution; but I must abide by it—you cannot, must not, count on me." Further correspondence ensued; the most urgent appeals were made by Mr. Lumley, but Rubini was inexorable.

The season terminated.

It had not been a happy one for the Director of Her Majesty's Theatre. Mr. Delafield was a bankrupt. In his schedule there was almost every imaginable description of creditor—noblemen, shopkeepers, newspaper proprietors, singers, dancers, dressmakers, hotel-keepers, mechanics, architects, the band of the Coldstream Guards, engravers, tailors, prompters, gas-fitters, a gas company, rope-makers, police commissioners (for the attendance of constables at the theatre), bankers, chimney-sweepers, the proprietors of Waterloo Bridge (for exhibiting bills), etc., *ad infinitum*. Besides these, nearly every one engaged at the theatre, from prima donna to lamplighter, from Mademoiselle Angri, a Greek singer, who demanded eighteen hundred pounds, down to the pettiest hanger-on, was credited with various amounts. He disappeared, but for years his mad speculation was not forgotten, and the gossips amused themselves with vain surmises as to his ultimate destiny.

Overtures were made to Mr. Lumley, on the part of the gentlemen connected with the Royal Italian Opera, to merge both operas in one, and advantageous terms were offered him to retire from the management of Her Majesty's Theatre, in order to facilitate this design. These terms he declined to accept, having already entered into other plans. At this time he was desirous to obtain the direction of the Italian Opera in Paris, then in the hands of Ronconi. Intrigues, hostilities, mischances of every kind were opposed to his project, but he persevered until he gained his wish.

Covent Garden Theatre opened in 1850 for its fourth season, under the direction of a republic, of which Mr. Gye was a member—if not the chief. Mr. Gye's energy was indomitable, his industry untiring, and his influence despotic. In every way he was eminently fitted to rule a vast operatic establishment. He overlooked the most minute details in each department of the musical arrangements—nothing escaped his notice. The principal aim of the directors was to give the operas of the grand French school, and to produce them in the utmost splendor and completeness. Their greatest successes were achieved by *Les Huguenots*, *Masaniello*, *Le Prophete*, and *Robert le Diable*. It was a year of splendid performances, memorable for many reasons. The company and the operas were both admirable: the band and chorus were pronounced to be the finest in Europe. The leading female singers were Mesdames Castellan, Vera, De Meric, Grisi, and Viardot; the male singers were Formes, Tamberlik, Zelger, Mario, Tamburini, Ronconi, and others. It was during this season that Signor Tamberlik made his first appearance in England. He at once became a favorite, although, judged by the highest standard, he was by no means a perfect or highly finished artist. He was one of the handsomest men ever seen on the stage; he was endowed with a beautiful voice, and an incomparable accent in pronouncing Italian, and he had a power of energy and sympathetic warmth which enabled him at any time to carry away his audience. The unlucky costume worn on his first appearance in *Moise* excited much laughter from its absurdity. He came on the stage with bare arms, on which were placed gold bracelets; he wore a spangled petticoat and bodice, and had false hair plaited at the sides of his face. Although he had a superb figure, and a profile exquisitely chiselled as an antique cameo, yet attire so ridiculously disfiguring nearly ruined his own chance of success, and endangered the opera. Herr Formes, this season, injudiciously attempted Italian opera, in which he disappointed even his most ardent admirers. Signor Mario, too, disappointed the public by his inefficiency in the part of "Eleazar" ("La Juive"), a part which, it was said, he had most anxiously desired to perform.

Mr. Lumley's difficulties increased daily, and he felt that nothing could save his theatre. None of the new singers excited the slightest sensation, although many were tried. The event of the season was the production of *La Tempesta*, an opera written expressly for England by MM. Scribe and Halevy. Every resource afforded by Her Majesty's Theatre was employed to bring out this with effect. The best singers in the company were assembled to render it with spirit. The "Caliban" of Lablache, the "Mirande" of Madame Sontag, and the "Ariel" of Carlotta Grisi, created a temporary curiosity. Both composer and librettist came to London for the purpose of superintending the last rehearsals of the work. To celebrate the arrival of these gentlemen, Mr. Lumley gave a grand dinner, at which many men of high rank and distinction were present.

In the opera, the popular air by Dr. Arne, "Where the bee sucks," was employed by the composer for the pantomimic music of *Ariel*, and as the finale of the piece. Unluckily this was the only morceau in the three acts which obtained universal admiration. The character of "Caliban" was the last, as it was judged by some to be perhaps the best creation of Lablache. It became the "town talk" for a while, and was justly regarded as a masterpiece.

To the great surprise of the frequenters of Her Majesty's Theatre, Madame Pasta appeared for one night at the close of the season. She was then staying for a short time with her pupil, Mademoiselle Parodi. Never was singer more ill-advised than the once mighty Queen of Song, in thus consenting to pass across the scene of her former triumphs. The fine phrasing, the faultless style, the grand declamation, the classic severity of taste, were, it is true, still remaining; the rest was not to be conjured up by the imagination. Her voice, always veiled and husky even in its prime, was utterly gone. She had the misfortune to be dressed in the most disfiguring manner. Yet, as one of the reigning Queens of Song (Madame Viardot) cried, looking at this noble ruin, it was like the Cenacolo of Da Vinci at Milan—a wreck of a picture, but that picture the greatest picture in the world. Mademoiselle Parodi continued vainly her effort to attain the place which she ambitiously coveted. Mr. Lumley had now obtained the formal concession of the Parisian Italian Opera. Like all similar concessions under the regulations then existing in France, it was hampered with conditions of a most embarrassing nature—conditions minutely described in Mr. Lumley's "Reminiscences." Some of them are positively ludicrous. He lost, in the two disastrous seasons of 1850-1and 1851-2, while director of the Italian opera in Paris, nearly five hundred thousand francs, or twenty thousand pounds. With many institutions of superior importance, the Italian Opera was shaken to its foundation by the *coup d'etat* of December 2, 1851.

The fiction of the operatic republic of directors at Covent Garden Theatre was dropped in 1851, when Mr. Frederick Gye declared himself sole manager. The effects of a spirit of order and judicious discipline were soon perceptible. A wise retrenchment was the first step taken. Every one in the theatre, from the *prima donna assoluta* to the very doorkeeper, willingly submitted to a reduction of salary, and this reduction, combined with a generally vigilant administration, changed the entire aspect of affairs at the Royal Italian Opera. From that time, Mr. Gye has continued, year after year, to govern his empire with perfect judgment, carrying over season after season successfully.

This season—1851—his singers were Mesdames Grisi, Angri, Castellan, Viardot, and Louisa Pyne; MM. Tamberlik, Formes, Tagliafico, Ronconi, Mario, Tamburini, etc. Miss Pyne had never, until this season, attempted Italian opera; and the essay was all the more wonderful in its success when it was considered that she replaced another singer (Mad'lle Zerr) at an hour's warning. At the end of the season, M. Gounod's *Saffo* was produced, and proved a failure, from causes into which it is unnecessary to enter.

In 1851, the year of the Great Exhibition, Mr. Lumley was still struggling against his adverse fate. He had two charming dancers, Mesdames Ferraris and Carlotta Grisi; but all interest in dancing had died out in London. Even at the Royal Italian Opera it was abandoned, except as an adjunct to the Opera. Mr. Lumley had a long list of singers, the most attractive of whom was Sophie Cruvelli, who was greatly admired by some, and heartily abused by others. Her "Fidelio," in which she was ably supported by Mr. Sims Reeves, created a sensation.

The last "event" of the season occurred on the night when Mr. Balfe, the conductor, took his benefit. That eminent composer's own opera, *Les Quatre Fils d'Aymon*, was performed for the first time on the Italian stage under the title of *I Quattro Fratelli*. Already it had enjoyed much popularity in its French, English, and German forms. The work was received with favor when presented in Italian. Sophie Cruvelli, with Gardoni, Pardini, Coletti, and Massol, performed the opera in a spirited and effective manner.

Mr. Lumley entered on his campaign in 1852 with the faintest hopes of success. Uncertainties and difficulties attended on his preparations, causing the theatre to open unusually late. It was generally supposed that the theatre would not open at all. Perhaps the heaviest misfortune which befel him was the "Wagner quarrel," the details of which unhappy affair it will be needless to recapitulate. To this imbroglio he attributed chiefly his downfall. This quarrel seriously injured not only Her Majesty's Theatre; but the Royal Italian Opera. The history of this season is a dismal one. The unexpected flight of Sophie Cruvelli was another blow to the unfortunate manager. Countless embarrassments followed each other. Actions at law menaced him on all sides, both in London and in Paris. In this crisis several noblemen and gentlemen, influential among the friends and patrons of Her Majesty's Theatre, convened a meeting of the subscribers to consider the best means of aiding the management to carry on the enterprise to the end of the season. A committee was appointed to receive subscriptions in support of the establishment, and to regulate the manner in which the sums thus raised should be disbursed. The scheme, however, although partially carried out, did not save the house. Early in the season, Mr. Lumley had conceived the plan of forming an association for the purpose of carrying on the affairs of the Opera House—of organizing a joint-stock company to undertake the financial and speculative section of the directorship, while he himself continued the management. In this design he was cordially assisted by many noblemen and gentlemen, but it was found impracticable. At this juncture, Earl Dudley (then Lord Ward) was somewhat desirous of becoming director of the theatre.

At last the doors of Her Majesty's Theatre closed, not to reopen for three years. It was evident that the "old house" had succumbed. Various plans were suggested by those interested in the establishment, but none arrived at any tangible result. The following year, the "properties" of the theatre were announced for sale, under a claim of the ground landlord, who, in 1850, had advanced on this security a sum of ten thousand pounds. To prevent the dispersion of these valuable theatrical accessories, the original cost of which had been estimated at twenty-three thousand pounds, it was arranged that they should be purchased in the names of Lord Ward and Sir Ralph Howard, upon security afforded by Mr. Lumley. Sir Ralph Howard shortly afterwards relinquished his claims to Lord Ward. At the beginning of 1853, Lord Ward was still anxious to take the management, and entered into negotiations with different singers; and directions were given that the theatre should be held ready to open at a moment's notice. Suddenly, however, he abandoned the project, in consequence of difficulties interposed by the principal creditors. His connection with the theatre had commenced in the previous year, when he had taken a decidedly prominent part in the famous committee meeting.

An action of ejectment was brought against Mr. Lumley by the ground landlord, upon the plea that a violation of the terms of the lease had been committed by the lessee. This vexatious suit was carried on through years.

Some efforts were made by the Director of Covent Garden to obtain the theatre. At one time, early in 1854, Mr. Benedict, the celebrated composer, had an idea of taking the theatre under his direction. After a few months of fruitless negotiation, he relinquished the design. Mr. E. T. Smith, lessee of Drury Lane Theatre, then came forward, but he also recoiled from the overwhelming difficulties and heavy responsibilities of the undertaking.

Fortune had smiled on the Royal Italian Opera during the season of 1852. Several new singers had appeared, the most remarkable of whom was Madame Bosio. At first this charming singer made little impression, and it was not until a sudden revelation showed the beauty of her voice and the refined nature of her talent to the opera-going public, that she gained the place in their esteem and admiration—even in their affections—which she never lost. The next season, 1853, was also successful, although the singers, with few exceptions, were only moderately distinguished. The band still continued most admirable, and had become, under its leader, Mr. Costa, one of the most famous in Europe. Mr. William Beverley was at this time scene painter; Mr. Harris retained his position as stage manager. A profound sensation was created in 1854 by the first series of Madame Grisi's many farewell performances.

In spite of the gloom cast by the war over London society, the brief season of 1855 was the most prosperous since the opening of Covent Garden Theatre as an opera house in 1847. A terrible blow nearly ruined the director before the commencement of the season of 1856—the total destruction by fire, not only of the house itself, but of a vast quantity of valuable property which had been accumulating during nine years, the mus cal library, the scenery, the costumes, and other accessories of more than fifty operas. This, the great operatic event of the year, naturally created an extraordinary sensation. By many it was thought—hoped or feared, as interest dictated—that the days of Italian Opera in London were ended. Fortunately it happened that the Lyceum Theatre was untenanted, and the director of Covent Garden was enabled to secure it as a harbor of refuge for his band, chorus, and principal artists. He made proposals for Her Majesty's Theatre, but Mr. Lumley had hurried to London from Paris, with the hope of reopening his house.

Lord Ward was desirous of bringing the affairs of Her Majesty's Theatre under his own control, although he had relinquished his idea of taking the main practical direction into his hands. He had bought up the various incumbrances which rested upon the establishment, and was now the most powerful creditor, acquiring a far larger interest in the theatre than the proprietor.

The singers engaged by Mr. Lumley were Mesdames Piccolomini, Alboni, Johanna Wagner, Albertini, etc., and some excellent male singers. The dancers were Rosati, one of the most admired *etoiles de la danse*, and Marie Taglioni. The conductor was Signor Bonetti.

Judging by appearances, it would have seemed as if the "old house" had completely regained its ancient prestige. The theatre was crowded every night, and there was every outward sign of prosperity. The subscribers were so pleased to find themselves within the familiar precincts of their favorite haunt, that Mr. Lumley was summoned by them to receive an outburst of applause.

The bright little star, Marietta Piccolomini, created the most singular entnusiasm—she became, in fact, "the rage." Once more a mania possessed the public; this time without much justification. The sprightly little Sardinian had no sound claims to be considered either an excellent singer, a fine actress, or even a beautiful woman. She was not a great artist; she was rather a clever amateur—full of fire, it is true, and determined to achieve success at any cost. However, her audiences yielded to the peculiar fascination which she exercised over them. From the time of her *debut*, the fortunes of the theatre were assured for the season.

At both houses—at Her Majesty's and at the Lyceum—the season was unusually successful.

There was a second provisional season at the Lyceum Theatre, under the direction of Mr. Gye. The director of her Majesty's Theatre, Mr. Lumley, still hoping to contest the field successfully with his partially disabled rival, opened his doors during 1857. It was a desperate, but far from happy effort. Nearly all the singers were new to the English public. The only one whose appearance, however, was attended with legitimate success, was Signor Giuglini. The exquisite quality of his voice, the elegance of his style, and his handsome person, despite his undoubted deficiencies as an actor, won popularity for him on the night of his *debut*. Signor Giuglini had originally been destined for the priesthood, and had been remarkable in his boyhood and early youth as a singer in the choir of the metropolitan church of Fermo. His excellence—first as a treble, and afterwards as a tenor—attracted general notice, and many efforts were made to tempt him upon the lyrical stage. These efforts he resisted for a long time; but at length it happened that a member of the orchestra of the Fermo Theatre fell ill, when Signor Giuglini took his place at a moment's notice. Soon afterwards, the principal tenor was incapacited by sudden illness from appearing, and Signor Giuglini replaced him. His success as "Jacopo," in *I Due Foscari*, revealed the lovely quality of his voice to the musical judges of Fermo; and from that time he decided to renounce the church for the stage. His knowledge of music was thorough, extending even to the art of composition. The triumph of the new tenor was the chief operatic event of 1857. Every other male vocalist seemed to be eclipsed by him. Mr. Lumley mentions a curious peculiarity of taste when speaking of Signor Giuglini. "At this period," he says, "the principal passion of the great tenor was for making and letting off fireworks. It was one of those passions which almost amounted to a mania, and engrossed all his thoughts when not occupied with his art. He had come to be a considerable adept in firework-making, and his enthusiasm in exhibiting his beautiful works, and his pride in success and applause, apparently equalled that which he felt in the pursuit of his musical career. A pantomime expression of a 'Catharine wheel,' from a friend in a side-box, would make him sing on the stage with redoubled spirit." Another of his fancies was for making and flying kites, formed in every variety of eccentric device. The prima donna who sang with him in 1857 was Mademoiselle Spezzia—a tall, handsome woman, with an unpleasant voice.

Mr. Lumley was anxious to revive the taste for dancing, which had died out. His preparations for the ballet were organized on a most extensive scale. Lord Ward, who claimed from his position to be considered the adviser of the director, wrote to him before the opening of the theatre—"It strikes me you have an enormous ballet. I do not know how you will place them all."

An experiment was tried by Mr. Lumley, in the December of that year, in the shape of a winter campaign—"extra performances," at reduced prices. The success of this experiment, in a pecuniary point of view, was beyond the director's anticipations. Rumor declared that no new theatre would be built to replace the one destroyed by fire. It was not the first time that rumor fell into error. A theatre, new from its very foundation, was commenced, built, and opened for public performances within twenty-six months from the destruction of the old one. It was a new and magnificent edifice, raised on the ashes of the old Covent Garden Theatre. The house was opened in 1858 by Mr. Gye. There were four opera houses open that season—Her Majesty's Theatre, Covent Garden, Drury Lane, and the Opera Buffa at the St. James'.

The new theatre was more ample and splendid than any theatre hitherto existing in London. It was still in the hands of the decorators, carpenters, and painters, when it opened on the 15th May. About the opening of the new theatre at the appointed time, speculation had been busy, and hundreds of pounds had changed hands on the result. The interior was found to be beautiful and commodious; the utmost care had been taken to accommodate the occupants of every part of the house. The anxiety which Mr. Gye had suffered from his desire to keep faith with the public, and his great exertions, brought on an illness which confined him to his house for weeks. The chief singers were Mesdames Grisi, Bosio, Parepa, and Nantier-Didiee, MM. Mario, Tamberlik, Gardoni, Ronconi, Tagliafico.

Mr. Lumley had discovered another prize—another new singer, who was destined to gain the laurel crown of a Queen of Song. This was Mademoiselle Tietjens. The season did not begin until after Easter, and therefore much depended on the success of the first night. *The Huguenots* was selected as the piece for this important occasion. Every nerve was strained by the Director to render this production as effective as possible; every effect that could be commanded by scenery, dresses, and general appointments, had been studied and executed with the minutest care. The singers rivalled each other in zeal. The last rehearsals excited much interest and excitement; and the curiosity of the privileged few who could obtain admission on these special occasions was highly aroused. Mademoiselle Tietjens naturally felt most anxious regarding the coming ordeal. "How much she felt this critical position," observes Mr. Lumley, "was evidenced by her bursts of artistic animation and excitement at the rehearsals. As her powerful voice rang through the theatre, and excited the plaudits of all present, the latent fire of Giuglini became kindled in turn, and, one artist vieing with the other in power and passion of musical declamation, each rehearsal became a brilliant performance." Indeed, so strongly were both artists and connoisseurs impressed with the merits of Mademoiselle Tietjens, that fears were expressed lest she should utterly swamp the favorite tenor. These fears were groundless.

At this time the director found himself in greater difficulties than at any previous period. The nobleman who had hitherto been his friend suddenly changed to being his most urgent creditor, refusing the slightest concession. Lord Ward pressed for three quarters' rent (£4000), and sent him notice that if the money was not immediately paid, Mr. Lumley must be prepared to give up possession of the theatre into his lordship's hands.

The opening night was encouraging. The Queen and Court were present, and everything seemed bright and propitious. The two great singers were nervous, but the opera went off well. Giuglini was in ecstasies when the director told him, on the stage, that the Queen was to be present. The reception of Mad'lle Tietjens was enthusiastic. Giuglini was resolved to exert himself to the utmost, lest he should be entirely eclipsed; so both voices were heard to the greatest possible advantage. In a very short time Mad'lle Tietjens fairly established herself in the favor of the frequenters of the Opera. At the end of the regular season Mr. Lumley repeated his experiment of a series of "cheap nights."

At the close of the protracted season of 1858 Her Majesty's Theatre passed forever from the hands of Benjamin Lumley.

Lord Ward had pressed him very stringently; he left the director no alternative between the immediate payment of the arrears of rent—£4000—or an immediate cession of the whole property into his lordship's hands. Nothing remained but a surrender of the lease and the possession of the theatre into Lord Ward's hands. From the time when possession of the house was formally given up by Mr. Lumley, his connection with the theatre was entirely severed.

The first event in the operatic world in 1859 created a strange, sad excitement. News came from St. Petersburg that the charming favorite, Angiolina Bosio, was dead—killed by over-work and an unkind climate. Perhaps no *prima donna* was ever more universally lamented than this graceful and refined singer, who died in the flower of her age and at the zenith of her reputation.

Although Her Majesty's Theatre was closed, there were two Italian operas in London that year. Under the direction of Mr. E. T. Smith, Drury Lane was opened for the performance of opera. The company consisted of Mesdames Victoire Balfe, Piccolomini, Guarducci, Tietjens, MM. Giuglini, Badiali, Belart, etc. The chief feature of this attempt was the assumption, for the first time in London, by Mademoiselle Tietjens, of the part of "Norma."

It was probably the success attending this effort which induced Mr. E. T. Smith, the following year, 1860, to become lessee of Her Majesty's Theatre. Considerable changes and improvements were effected before the house opened. The theatre underwent a thorough renovation, both internally and externally. The pit, the vestibule, the lobbies on the grand tier, and the crush rooms were lined with mirrors, the walls were papered, the ceilings painted, the floors and stairs carpeted, the chandeliers improved, the stalls newly arranged. The singers engaged were Mesdames Alboni, Laura Baxter, Lotti della Santa, Marie Cabel, Borghi Mamo, Tietjens, MM. Mongini, Giuglini, Sebastiano Ronconi, and Gassier. The dancers were Marietta Pocchini, one of the most accomplished of living dancers, Amalia Ferrais, idol of the French and Russian capitals, Claudina, Cucchi, and others.

Mr. Benedict and Signor Arditi were appointed directors of the music, composers, and conductors.

Jules Benedict, who was born at Stuttgard, 1805, came to London for the first time in 1835, chiefly at the instance of his friend Madame Malibran. Since that period he had resided almost entirely in England. From his early youth he had been accustomed to the duty of conducting an orchestra. At the age of nineteen he was, on the recommendation of his friend Weber, engaged to conduct the German Opera at Vienna; afterwards he transferred his services to the theatre of San Carlo, and then to the Fondo at Naples. He undertook the direction of the Opera Buffa at the Lyceum in 1836, an entertainment carried on for two seasons by Mr. Mitchell. He was subsequently musical director at Drury Lane, when Mr. Bunn was manager. He was again conductor at Drury Lane during the Italian Opera season in 1859. During 1860, he brought out at Her Majesty's Theatre an Italian version of Weber's *Oberon*, with recitatives and additions principally selected from the composer's own works. Weber had been one of his most sincere friends. The works which Mr. Benedict has given to the world have all been more or less well received.

Luigi Arditi was born (1812) at Crescentino, a small town in Piedmont. He commenced his public career in 1843 as orchestral conductor at Vercelli. Since that time he has continued to wield the baton of a *chef-d'orchestre*, during a life of wonderful variety and industry. Mr. Lumley introduced him to England.

At the Royal Italian Opera, in 1860, the singers were Mesdames Nantier-Didiee, Csillag, Miolan Carvalho, Penco, Rudersdorff, and MM. Tamberlik, Relger, Tagliafico, Ronconi, Mario, Faure, and Formes. One of the most remarkable events of the season was the unexpected appearance of Mademoiselle Adelina Patti.

The new floral hall, a spacious and elegantly constructed saloon attached to the Covent Garden Theatre, intended to be devoted to a variety of purposes, was opened as a promenade, after the performances in the theatre, about the middle of the season, and was so used on several nights. A grand show of flowers took place shortly after the opening, and in the evening the occupants of the boxes, stalls, and pit were allowed the right of entrance.

The farewell performance of Madame Grisi formed an attraction at Covent Garden. The finest performance of the season was, perhaps, the production of *Guillaume Tell*.

This work achieved then the greatest success it had ever met with in England, and for nine or ten nights drew crowded audiences—would in all probability have continued to attract for nine nights more, had not the attention of the public been suddenly diverted by the appearance of Mademoiselle Patti. This charming singer gained as veritable a triumph as her immediate predecessor on the lyric stage—Mademoiselle Tietjens—had obtained.

Mr. Mapleson made his first essay in operatic management at the Lyceum Theatre in 1861. He was in many respects well fitted for the position at which he ambitiously aimed. Signor Arditi was conductor, Mr. Calcott scene painter. The leading singers were Mad'lle Tietjens and Signor Giuglini. Emboldened by success, he the following year undertook the direction of Her Majesty's Theatre. Although he entered upon this enterprise at the briefest possible notice, and was obliged to carry the season through in a hurried manner, his efforts were highly successful. Signor Arditi and Signor Calcott accompanied him to this enlarged sphere. Since that year, Mr. Mapleson has conducted Her Majesty's Theatre to the unqualified satisfaction of the subscribers and of the general public. His success has been all the more highly to be appreciated as he has never had the same means at command as his rival, Mr. Gye, who had the good fortune to possess the amplest resources of any theatre in Europe. Signal efforts were made by Mr. Mapleson to restore the bygone prestige of the ballet, but its days of glory have apparently passed away forever. Not all the fascinations of Amalia Ferraris, nor the brilliant qualities of Mademoiselle Pocchini, nor the picturesque beauty of the divertissements, could raise the ballet to its ancient popularity.

The great incident of the season of 1863, at Her Majesty's, was the production of M. Gounod's *Faust*. The principal characters were admirably sustained, and the work created a profound interest.

It was proposed, at the close of the season of last year, 1865, to unite the two rival opera houses by means of a joint-stock company. This scheme has, however, for the present been abandoned.

The history of the successive directors of Italian opera in London must, necessarily, be an imperfect one. It would be impossible to close its pages otherwise than abruptly, especially at a time when the fortunes of the operatic establishments and of their rulers hang in the balance of an uncertain destiny.—*London Society for June.*

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We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3, 1865.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure an unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston Street.

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THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Remarkable Improvements—New Signalling Instruments—The Wire Worked Without Insulation—Programme of Operations.

In the London *Times* of June 23, we find the following interesting account of the preparations for the Atlantic Telegraph expedition, which is to start next week. It will be seen that some improvements have been made in the apparatus to be used in this expedition, and that a remarkable experiment has demonstrated the feasibility of working the conducting wire without insulation.

The *Times* says:—"If any illustration were ever needed to show the unflinching determination of English enterprise, no more signal example could be pointed out than in the repeated costly and almost yearly efforts made to establish permanent electrical communication between this country and America. Within a week from this date the fifth expedition organized for this purpose will leave England. In 1857 the first effort was made, and failed, when about three hundred miles from the Irish shore. In 1858 it was again attempted, with the two halves of the cable stowed in the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon;* and the terrific hurricane which both vessels met with then, no doubt did serious injury to their easily injured freight. Nevertheless, the effort was persevered with, and some one hundred miles were laid and lost between the two ships. Again the 'wire squadron,' as it was called, returned to Ireland, to start again for another attempt, and to the astonishment of all, the damaged cable was not only laid, but actually worked with clearness for some days, when it gradually became incoherent, then rambling with occasional gleams of intelligence, till at last it became utterly intelligible, and so died out. It is needless to say how unhappily the expedition of last year failed, and to this day it is not known whether the injury to the cable's insulation was caused by accident or wanton mischief.

"The commercial loss upon these failures has been great; but even out of the evil has come some good, for in the interim the science of making, testing, and laying cables has so much improved, that an undetected fault in an insulated wire has now become literally impossible; while so much are the instruments for signalling improved, that not only can a slight fault be disregarded, if necessary, but it is even easy to work through a submarine wire with a foot of its copper stripped and bare to the water. This latter result, astonishing as it may appear, has actually been achieved for some days past with the whole Atlantic cable, on board the *Great Eastern*. Out of a length of more than 1700 miles, a coil has been taken from its centre, the copper conductor stripped clean of its insulation for a foot in length, and in this condition lowered over the vessel's side till it rested on the ground. Yet, through this, the clearest signals have been sent—so clear, indeed, as at one time to raise the question whether it would not be worth while to grapple for the first old Atlantic cable ever laid, and, with these new instruments working gently through it for a year or so at least, make it pay its cost.

"Nothing, in fact, can give a better idea of the change which has come over the science of submarine telegraphy than by the statement of the manner in which the three cables of 1858, 1865, and that of this year have been constructed. The actual constituents of each is as follows:—

CONDUCTORS.

"Conductor in 1858.—A copper strand, consisting of seven wires (six laid round one), and weighing 107 lbs. per nautical mile.

"Ditto, 1865.—Copper strand, consisting of seven wires (six laid round one), and weighing 300 lbs. per nautical mile, embedded for solidity in Chatterton's compound. Gauge of single wire ·048—ordinary 18 gauge. Gauge of strand 144—ordinary No. 10 gauge.

"Ditto in 1866.—Same.

INSULATION.

"Insulator in 1858.—Gutta percha laid on in three coverings, and weighing 261 pounds per knot.

"Insulation *in* 1865.—Gutta percha, four layers of which are laid on alternately with four thin layers of Chatterton's compound. The weight of the entire insulation, 400 pounds per nautical mile. Diameter of core, ·464; circumference of core, 1·392.

"Ditto, 1866.—Same.

EXTERNAL PROTECTION.

"External Protection in 1858.—Eighteen strands of charcoal iron wire, each strand composed of seven wires (six laid round one), laid spirally round the core, which latter was previously padded with a serving of hemp saturated with a tar mixture. The separate wires were each 22½ gauge; the strand complete was No. 14 gauge.

"Ditto, 1865.—Ten solid wires of the gauge ·095 (No. 13 gauge), drawn from Webster and Horsfall's homogeneous iron, each wire surrounded separately with five strands of Manilla yarn, saturated with a preservative compound, and the whole laid spirally round the core, which latter is padded with jute yarn, saturated with preservative mixture.

"Ditto, 1866.—Ten solid wires of the gauge ·095 (No. 13 gauge), drawn from Webster and Horsfall's homogeneous iron, and galvanized, each wire surrounded separately with five strands of white Manilla yarn, and the whole laid spirally round the core, which latter is padded with ordinary hemp saturated with preservative mixture.

WEIGHT IN AIR.

"Weight in air in 1858, 20 cwt. per nautical mile.

"Ditto, 1865, 35 cwt. 3 qrs. per nautical mile.

"Ditto, 1866, 31 cwt. per nautical mile.

WEIGHT IN WATER.

"Weight in water in 1858, 13·4 cwt. per nautical mile.

"Ditto, 1865, 14 cwt. per nautical mile.

"Ditto, 1866, 14¼ cwt. per nautical mile.

BREAKING STRAIN.

"Breaking strain in 1858, 3 tons, 7 cwt., or equal to 4·85 times its weight in water per knot; that is to say, the cable would bear its own weight in a little less than five miles' depth of water.

"Ditto, 1865, 7 tons 15 cwt, or equal to 11 times its weight in water per knot; that is to say, the cable will bear its own weight in eleven miles' depth of water.

"Ditto, 1866, 8 tons 2 cwt., or equal to 12 times its weight in water per knot; that is to say, the cable will bear its own weight in twelve miles' depth of water.

DEEPEST WATER TO BE ENCOUNTERED.

"Deepest Water to be Encountered, 1858—2400 fathoms.

"Ditto 1865—2400 fathoms.

"Ditto 1866—2400 fathoms.

CONTRACT STRAIN.

"Contract Strain, 1858—Equal to 4·85 times its weight per nautical mile in water.

"Ditto 1865—Equal to 11 times its weight per nautical mile in water.

"Ditto 1866—Equal to 12 times its weight per nautical mile in water.

LENTH OF CABLE SHIPPED.

"Length of cable shipped, 1858, 2171 nautical miles.

"Ditto shipped, 1865, 2300 nautical miles.

"Ditto to be shipped, to complete both lines, 1866, 2730 miles.

"From the improvement which these comparative cables show, both in the increased strength of the rope, its increased conductivity by the enlarged copper wire, and, above all, by its increased and more carefully guarded insulation, any one will be able to see at a glance what strides have been made towards ultimate perfection. But it is chiefly in what cannot be seen, nor easily explained to the general reader in the instruments for detecting faults, and for working through them when they are detected, that the main progress has been made, and in this the expedition which will start next week is as perfect as the present high condition of electrical science can make it.

THE BOTTOM OF THE "GREAT EASTERN" CLEANSED.

"The *Great Eastern* will leave Sheerness early on the morning of Saturday next. During the past winter Captain Anderson and Mr. Halpin, his chief officer, have worked incessantly to get her into perfect seagoing trim, and she will start next week in better condition than she has ever before commenced a voyage. By a very simple apparatus, invented by Captain Anderson, every part of the bottom of the ship has been thoroughly scrubbed; and how much this was wanting may be judged from the fact that in many parts the mussels were in clusters of more than two feet thick upon her. Getting rid of this rough, shapeless mass from under her entire length will add at least a knot an hour to the vessel's speed.

OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

"All the boilers have been thoroughly cleaned and repaired in every part, and the paddle engines, by a very simple contrivance, can be disconnected in less than four minutes, so that by going ahead with one and astern with the other the *Great Eastern* can be turned in her own length, as on a pivot. In picking up or grappling for cable this facility will be of the very last importance to the operations.

STOWAGE OF THE CABLE.

"All the cable is not yet on board the great ship. The *Amethyst* is now discharging into the aftermost tank, and all the cable she has will be coiled away this evening. The *Iris*, which left Greenwich yesterday with the last instalment of electrical rope, will finish her task by Thursday, on which day there will be no less than two thousand four hundred miles of cable on board the *Great Eastern*, of which seven hundred and forty-eight miles is part of the old cable of last year. This is stowed, as heretofore, in the three immense iron tanks built up from the main deck, one forward, one amidships, and one aft of the vessel. The weight of these tanks and the water in them is upwards of 1000 tons, and in addition the *Great Eastern* will carry 8500 tons of coal, 500 tons of telegraph stores and machinery, and 4000 tons of cable—a dead-weight cargo of more than 14,000 tons in all, exclusive of engines, rig, and all ship's fittings, which will amount to nearly as much more. This, however, only brings the vessel down to her fair load-line—in fact, into the perfect trim in which she left last year, when the utmost swell of an angry Atlantic sea could do little more than make her dip occasionally among its rugged furrows.

THE SUPPLY OF COAL.

"It has been thought advisable, however, considering the *Great Eastern's* depth in the water, and the somewhat shallow channels she will have to pass on her way to the river's mouth, not to put all the coals in her before she leaves Sheerness. At Bearhaven, therefore, 2500 tons will be taken on board before she starts for Valentia, and after joining the shore end, steams away on her adventurous voyage across the Atlantic. Except, then, in this matter of coals, she will leave the Thames completely equipped.

THE PAYING-OUT AND HAULING-IN APPARATUS.

"Among her stores are twenty miles of grappling-rope of the most powerful kind that can be made, and equal to a strain of thirty tons. She also carries five miles of rope equal to a strain of eleven tons, with quite a collection of buoys, grappling-irons, slip ropes, etc. But at the stem and stern are fitted two powerful little engines, made by Messrs. Penn, each of which works up to 80-horse power. These are connected with the paying out and hauling-in apparatus. Both these latter have been slightly improved since last year, and have been made as light as possible, consistent with the work they have to do. Certainly, the hauling-in powers of the engines are likely to be much in excess of what is required to be done. Last year their efforts fell short of what was necessary.

THE CONVOY.

"With the *Great Eastern* on Saturday next will also start her Majesty's steamship *Terrible*, twenty-one, and the steamers *William Corry*, *Albany* and *Medway*. Each of these vessels is of nearly one thousand eight hundred tons burden, and all, with the exception of the *Terrible*, will be amply supplied with buoys, buoy ropes, grappling ropes, and grappling irons similar to those on board the *Great Eastern*. The *Medway* will take also three hundred and fifteen miles of last year's cable, with ninety-one miles of the massive rope to be used in crossing from Newfoundland to the shores of the American continent. The *William Corry* takes the tremendous iron coil which is to form the Irish shore end, which is no less than thirty miles in length, and weighs more than two hundred and fifty tons, or about eight tons to the mile.

PROGRAMME OF OPERATIONS.

"The programme of operations now decided upon is briefly as follows:—The *Great Eastern* is, as we have said, to proceed to Bearhaven on Saturday next. There she will take on board her final stores of coal, and while so occupied the new shore end from Foilhommerum bay will be laid from the *William Corry*. When this is completed—and the operation is likely to last at least two days—the *Great Eastern* will come round to Valencia, and after having made the splice, will at once commence the great work of laying the main cable. Last year it is fancied that the speed of the *Great Eastern* was occasionally too great for safely paying out the rope. This time, therefore, her rate of going will be absolutely limited to below six knots. At this speed it will occupy eleven or twelve days to complete her labors from Valentia Bay to Heart's Content.

"During the whole time of the operation the new instruments will be able to send signals through to Valentia at every hour, stating the latitude and longitude of the great ship, the weather, amount of cable paid out, etc. Ordinary news and messages likely to interest those at sea and isolated from the rest of the world, are also to be sent in reply from Ireland to the *Great Eastern*.

"Vessels have already been sent out to Newfoundland with three thousand tons of coal, and supposing the expedition to be successful, the *Great Eastern* will take these on board and return to the spot where the cable was so unfortunately broken last year. This is to be grappled for, and even if six weeks or two months are consumed in the efforts, grappled for till found. If the end is got to the surface, of course the usual splice will be made with the portions which are now stowed on board the *Great Eastern* and the *William Corry*, when the big ship will again return to Heart's Content bay and lay the remainder on her passage.

"Thus, if all goes well, the month of September, at latest, will see us with two lines of telegraph to America, and both of which, when once down in deep water, are likely to remain in order for years to come. The arrangements made for raising the cable of last year are as perfect as can well be imagined. We shall describe them and other matters of much interest connected with the expedition on an early day. At present we have only given an outline of the programme of action laid down for one of the best fitted and most important telegraphic expeditions that ever quitted the English shores."

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of sale by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, at PENNOCK'S MILLS, four miles from Avondale Station, Chester County, on WEDNESDAY, 11th day of July, at 12 M.,

Fifty dozen unfinished Combs, one Heater, one Steam Indicator, two Grinders, one Steam Table, one Washer, one Shaft, Hangers, and Pulleys with Belting, two barrels containing Sulphur, one barrel Whiting, two barrels containing Rubber, one lot loose Rubber, one lot Rubber Scraps, ten dozen Paper Boxes and Wrapping Paper, four Buffers, two Grindstones, two Rubbing Frames with Standards and Spindles, one line of Shafting with Belting and Pulleys, two Vises, four Steam Tables, one Cutting Machine, two hundred Metal Plates, one cake of Tallow, and one lot of Husks.

A deposit of ten per cent will be required to be made at the time of sale on all purchases.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
U. S. Marshal Eastern District Pennsylvania.

N. B.—Cars leave Thirty-first and Market streets at 7 A. M.

Philadelphia, June 27, 1866 6 27 wfmst

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.

Will be sold cheap for cash.

Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

1 24 wfmst

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 771 South THIRD Street

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. To be remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chestnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1628 Walter street.
R. G. Marcy, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets
P. F. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your ITAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,

DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answer will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS

FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses or YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION.

Emissions, Genital, Physical and Nervous Debility, Impotence, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases of Seminal Weakness, though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In Chronic Cases, and particularly when Impotence or Genital Debility with Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility and Impotence,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the Organs and, with the Pills, will restore them to their normal condition.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York,

And you will receive them by return of mail post-paid, and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11 §

CHOLERA

DISARMED!!!

The Chief Causes of Pestilence Destroyed.

DR. E. COURTARET'S DISINFECTING FLUIDS, secured by Letters Patent in the United States and France. Prepared solely by the New York Disinfecting Company, at their Laboratory, Nos. 298, 300, and 302 HENRY Street, New York: Office, No. 42 CEDAR Street.

This Company organized on a permanent basis, with Dr. Courtaret, the celebrated French Chemist, in charge of its Laboratory, is prepared to furnish its DISINFECTING FLUIDS for sick rooms, nurseries, urinals, water-closets, privies, cesspools, sewers, gutters, ships, railroads hospitals prisons and public institutions of all kinds, slaughter-houses, offal and fat-boiling establishments; all kinds of manures (*immensely* increasing the value of the latter to every farmer), and wherever poisonous and offensive gases exist. These agents are deodorizers, antiseptics, antiputrescents, and disinfectants in the scientific meaning of the words. They remove noxious gases and odors by chemical principles—leaving in their places *healthful air;* they are DESTROYERS, and not *merely absorbents* of poisonous gases—not injurious to utensils in which they are used. The attention of medical and scientific men is directed to these disinfectants. Attached are testimonials in favor of this great discovery, which, with hundreds of others, can be seen at the Company's office.

DELAVAN HOUSE, ALBANY, March 30, 1866.—To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company—Dear Sir:—It is well it is represented to be. We have made many trials of Disinfectants, but now consider that we have found an article which surpasses all others as a remedy against all bad odors. T. ROESSEL & CO.

NEW YORK, April 9, 1866.—To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company—Dear Sir:—We pronounce it without exception to be the best we have ever known. Its effect upon every matter is complete and instantaneous. C. A. STETSON, Astor House.

N. B. These Disinfectants are used by the scavengers, under the direction of the Sanitary Police of the Metropolitan Health Department, New York.

POWELL & THOMPSON, No. 42 CEDAR St., N. Y., General and Sole Agents for the United States and the Canadas, to whom all orders should be addressed.

For sale by all Druggists and General Dealers in the United States and Canadas. 6 23m

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NEEDLES'
COMPOUND
CAMPHOR TROCHES,
Positive Preventive of
CHOLERA,
Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus,
Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,
12th & Race Sts., Phila.
50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 1 19§

FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

FURNITURE.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,

No. 40 South SECOND St., West Side,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE,

AND

UPHOLSTERED GOODS.

Parlor Suits in Plush, Reps, Hair Cloth, etc.
Sitting-Room, Dining-Room, and Chamber Suits, in Walnut, Mahogany, Oak, Chesnut, etc., together with rained imitations of the above woods, which come very low.

Should you desire anything in our line, it will be to your advantage to call and examine our stock, which is as large and varied as can be found anywhere, and PRICES THE LOWEST.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
5 28 No. 40 South SECOND Street

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
June 13, 1866.

Sealed Proposals for each class separately endorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the navy yard at (name the yard)," will be received at this office until the 11th of July next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which hour the opening of the bids will be commenced, for furnishing and delivering at the several navy yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which, with the form of offer and guarantee, will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several navy yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the paymaster nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all of the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; nor any bid which is not perfect and complete in itself according to the forms of offer and guarantee, and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned, and particularly notified, that their offers should be made on the printed form prescribed by the Bureau, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.* All offers must be accompanied by the bidder's license, or a certified copy thereof.

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to endorse on the envelope, above the address, and draw a line under the endorsement, thus:—

"Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy Yard at (name the yard)."

"To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C."

The certificate to the guaranfors' responsibility must be certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered. If any articles are named in the schedule which are not known to be in common and general use, the bidders will ascertain promptly whether such articles can be procured or not, and if they cannot be obtained, the fact must be reported to the Bureau at once, before bids shall be received. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and cartage to the place where used within the Navy Yards respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of the deliveries unless specially authorized by the Department. *In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.*

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense to the Government for delivery, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said navy yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans specifications, or samples, and any further descriptions of the articles or explanations they may desire. When bidders shall be in doubt as to the precise articles named in the schedule, they will apply to the commanding officer of the navy yard, and *not to employees*, for description of the article or articles in doubt, which information the said officer will give in writing.

Approved sureties in the amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or canceled, unless otherwise authorized by the Department; and eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the paymaster at the place of delivery within ten days after warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, and others supplied in their place, unless specially authorized by the Department.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not to exceed twice the amount of such class therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which may be recovered, from time to time, as they accrue according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the Post Office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named or the paymaster designated, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidders will be held responsible for the difference between the offer of the defaulting bidder or bidders and that which may be accepted.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

Postage stamps are *not* required on bids forwarded by mail. Revenue stamps *will* be required on the contracts: one five-cent stamp on each *sheet* of paper, and also one five cent stamp on each *piece* of paper, and also one five-cent stamp to the certificate of the officer certifying to the responsibility of the sureties. These stamps are all to be furnished and cancelled by the contractor.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and lettered as follows:—

Class No. 1, Bricks; No. 2, Stone; No. 2½, Stone; No. 3, Yellow Pine Timber; No. 4, Yellow Pine Lumber; No. 5, Oak and Hardwood; No. 6, White Pine, Spruce, Juniper, and Cypress; No. 7, Lime, Hair, and Plaster; No. 8, Cement; No. 9, Gravel and Sand; No. 9½, Moulding and Firesand and Fireclay; No. 10, Slate; No. 11, Iron, Iron Spikes and Nails; No. 12, Steel; No. 13, Pig Iron; No. 14, Files; No. 15, Paints, Oils, and Glass; No. 16, Ship Chandlery; No. 17, Hardware; No. 18, Stationery; No. 19, Firewood; No. 20, Hay and Straw; No. 21, Provender; No. 22, Charcoal; No. 23, Belting, Packing, and Hose; No. 24, Sperm and Lubricating Oils; No. 25, Iron Work, Piping, etc.; No. 26, Augers; No. 27, Anthracite Coal; No. 29, Bituminous Cumberland Coal; No. 30, Semi-Bituminous Broad Top Coal (and Pictou at Boston Yard); No. 31, Copper and Composition Nails; No. 32, Machinery and Tools. Class A, for raising wings of Office Building (Portsmouth, N. H.) Class A, extending South Pier (Philadelphia). Class A, repairing Building No. 13 (Norfolk). Class B, repairing Building No. 13 (Norfolk).

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1, Clothing; No. 2, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c; No. 3, Provisions; No. 4, Groceries; No. 5, Dry Goods; No. 6, Bread, &c.; No. 7, Tobacco; No. 8, Coal; No. 9, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c; No. 11, Lumber; No. 12, Firewood; No. 13, Provender; No. 14, Miscellaneous; No. 15, Hardware; No. 16, Stationery; No. 17, Filing Ice-houses.

The following are the classes, by their numbers and letters, required at the respective Navy Yards and Naval Asylum:—

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Nos. 1, 5, 6, 8, 9½, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, A.

BOSTON, MASS.

Nos. 2, 5, 6, 9, 9½, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30.

NEW YORK.

Nos. 1, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 27, 30, 32, A.

NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 32.

NORFOLK, VA.

Nos. 3, 5, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 31, 32, A, B.

PENSACOLA, FLA.

Nos. 1, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 31. 6 15 6t

LEGAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 4, 1866.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a writ of scire facias will be issued upon the following claim, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, unless the same is paid within that time to

W. A. SLIVER, Attorney-at-Law,
No. 36 N. SEVENTH Street.

"CITY" TO USE OF LANE SCHOFIELD VS. Franklin Fire Insurance Company. C. P., December T., 1865. No. 26. For paving, $744 43, lot N. E. corner of Twenty-second and Spruce streets, 17 feet front on Spruce by 87 feet 4 inches deep on Twenty-second street. 5 4 13m*

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
June 30, 1866.

Sealed Proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending 30th June 1867, will be received at this bureau until 10 A. M., 30th July, 1866.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Anthracite Coal for Steamers," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 40,000 tons of 2240 pounds.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects, for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers, clean, of uniform quality, selected free from impurities, unmixed, of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory, and be subject to such inspection as to quality and quantity as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspector or inspectors to be appointed by the Bureau, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels, at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Bureau, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Bureau, the exigencies of the service may require, commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo: furnishing, if demanded, not less than one thousand tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will be likewise received for the delivery of (12,000) tons of the same quality of coal, to be delivered in the port of New York, on board vessels, as at Philadelphia.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity, of the proper quality, and at the proper time and place, the Bureau will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may seem necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charges to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delays in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractors, will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted enter into obligation, at such time as may be prescribed by the Bureau, with good and sufficient securities, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee; and the Department reserves the right to reject all the offers, if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so.

Two or more sureties each, in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue of the District.

As additional and collateral security, twenty per cent will be withheld from the amount of all payments, which reservation is not to be paid except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent., or other amount that may be due upon each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Bureau, be paid by such navy agents as the contractor may name, within ten days after the warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in the delivery of coal, in the quantity or quality, and at the place and time directed by the Bureau, then and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and, as early as practicable, a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee, and certificate is herewith given:—

FORM OF OFFER

I (or we), of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamers' use, at ——, at the rate of —— per ton of 2240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 30th day of June, 1866, from the Navy Department, and hereunto appended.

Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——, for signatures and certificates.

(Place.)
(Date.) (Signed) A. B.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned residents of ——, in the State of ——, and of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, ——, will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 30th of June, 1866 hereto appended, and under which it was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——, and that which may be accepted.

Witness. (Signed), C. D.
(Place.) E. F.
(Date.)

FORM OF CERTIFICATE AS TO GUARANTORS.

OFFICE OF THE ASSESSOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
FOR THE —— DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF ——.

Be it known, that on this —— day of ——, A. D., 18—, at my office above named, —— —— and ——, the guarantors named in the foregoing guarantee, and known to me as such, severally appeared and made oath that they are worth, respectively, above all indebtedness, the sums set against their several names as follows, viz:—

—— ——, $——.
—— ——, $——.

And I hereby certify that by the books and records in this office it appears that said parties, at the last annual assessment of internal revenue in this revenue district, to wit, on the —— day of ——, A. D., 18—, were assessed upon property and income of the following value, viz., The said —— ——, $——, the said —— ——, $——.

Witness my hand:— G. H., Assessor. [6 29 4t]

SEALED PROPOSALS Will be received by the subscriber until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 12th day of July next, for

FURNISHING THE MATERIALS
and
CONSTRUCTING CULVERTS

in the First Culvert District of the city of Camden, New Jersey, as follows:—

ONE BRICK CULVERT,

four feet in diameter, extending from the intersection of Second and Mickle streets, southward along Second street to the intersection of Hartman street (about 1350 feet), and thence westward so far as is necessary to make an outlet to the river Delaware.

ONE BRICK CULVERT,

three feet in diameter, extending from the intersection of Second and Mickle streets eastward along Mickle street to Broadway (about 1800 feet).

ONE BRICK CULVERT,

three feet in diameter, extending from the intersection of Second and Stevens streets eastward along Stevens street to Broadway (about 1800 feet).

On and after the 25th day of June instant plans and specifications of the required work will be filed for examination at the office of the City Clerk.

EDWARD H. SAUNDERS,
City Surveyor,
No. 35 N. Second street.

Camden, June 8, 1866. 6 29 17 12

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.

WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER.

MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES,

No. 118 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton and Woollen Machinery,

Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.

Oak Tanned Leather Belting,

AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING

Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3mrp

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 15, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Bureau, until 12 M., on SATURDAY, the 14th of July, proximo, for the supply of Commanders' and Navigators' Stationery at the Nav

THE FENIANS.

Movements of Colonel Roberts—Head Centre Stephens Preparing a Manifesto—Stirring Address from General Sweeney, Etc.

Last week the Fenian Senate adopted an address to the organization in this country, of which a synopsis has already appeared. The Senate has since adjourned, with the understanding that they are to reassemble in a short time for the purpose of perfecting measures to place the organization on a purely military basis.

Colonel William R. Roberts addressed a mass meeting at Detroit on the Fourth, and is expected to return to this city in a short time.

Chief Organizer James Stephens has been stopping at Bath, Long Island, for the last few days. During that time he has been preparing an address for the Fenian Brotherhood in this countrn. He is expected to return to this city on Saturday next, and on Monday he will leave for Boston.

GENERAL SWEENEY'S ADDRESS.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., July 4.—To the Members of the Fenian Brotherhood in America.—Brothers:—In view of the present position of our organization, I deem it my duty to address you. When arrested, I expected I would be immediately released, or, by the interference of the prominent officials of the Brotherhood, steps would be taken to obtain bail. In both cases I have been disappointed, and a severe attack of sickness prostrated me so as to incapacitate me to address you before now. My communications have been stopped, even my telegrams in cypher, which I am sure, gave no information to the capters. Brothers, in my next official document, which I hope soon to address from headquarters, you will see the necessity of organizing into military companies, and also that of choosing as your leaders the true and honest men who are among you for all the positions where military tact and experience are necessary, bearing in mind, from our recent experience, that circles, to be efficient, must have their companies armed and equipped, and determined to use them promptly when called on. Be not disheartened, my brothers; the late movements of our troops have proven to even our enemies the practicability of my plans. Were it not for the interference of the United States Government officials no power which England could bring to bear could impede the triumphant advance of our brave boys, the result of which would be that to-day the green flag of our fathers would float from the dome of Canada's capitol, and what is now a disappointment or a deferred movement would be a glorious success. England to-day, through her mercenary press, can well return thanks and applaud America for her faithful observance of the neutrality laws. Let the American officials, or those of them who have made themselves officious, send across the Atlantic their kind appreciation of this generous acknowledgment, but the great American people, I am sure, judging from the warm sympathy and support which we have received, will not either accept from England her congratulations nor concede to American officials the right to return England good for evil. To-morrow, were I in a position to move again, to none would I entrust and on none would I depend more for the faithful and efficient protection of my plans than on the American-born citizens on the frontiers, and in connection with the above I now on behalf of myself and the Brotherhood return them all collectively and individually my sincere thanks for their manly and independent efforts in support of republicanism and the disenthralment of an enslaved people. Brothers, beware of the trickster, the politician, and the charlatan. Our organization is an organization of progress. It is not the M. C.'s who will effect any good for Ireland; no, it is the soldier, the hardy laborer, the mechanic, and the advance of public opinion opposed to slavery and in favor of universal liberty. In all our relations with men who may differ with you in opinion on the subject at issue, never forget that you are patriots and gentlemen. It is only in the absence of proof, reason, and logic, that the bigot and would-be despot has to descend to personalities, criminations, and vituperations. No gentleman will use these cowardly weapons, which only make an impression on the ignorant, the weak, the useless, and the selfish. The bearing of the soldier of the I. R. A. should be lofty and independent; his race is inferior to none; his mission is as grand, as legitimate and as holy as was ever blessed by the God of Battles. Gather around you, my brothers, the really true men; it matters not their position if they are honest; all are equal in our organization. Let our fair co-laborers, the sisterhood, to whom we are so much indebted, redouble their energies. In connection with every company or circle there should be a sanitary commission, with medical stores, etc. Over this department the fair daughters of Erin should preside. In conclusion, I exhort you to guard, cherish, and protect our now really powerful organization. Never before did it assume the elevated position which it has at this moment. Skeptics, cowards, and slanderers must now give way. It has been demonstrated that a determined few in proportion to our whole people purchased materials of war sufficient, and would put into the field an army which would crumble to atoms the boasted colossal power of England, were it not for the paternal interference of Messrs. Johnson and Seward. Officers or circles should immediately see that our present unavoidable disappointment does not cause an indifference among members. Prompt and accurate reports of the military status of circles should be immediately forwarded to the War Department. Under the head of "remarks," as briefly as possible, a report as to the determination, number, willingness to move, and capacity so to do, should be embraced. Every member should consider himself the private custodian of an important and sacred secret, and as such protect it as he would his life. Public demonstrations and controversies, unless where unavoidable, should not be encouraged; in fact if the members are actuated by a spirit of secresy, and of their ability to meet our common enemy, and determined so to do at the earliest opportunity, success is sure to follow, and the pall which now enshrouds our prostrate and weeping mother will be replaced by a halo of glory. Fraternally yours,

T. W. SWEENEY, Secretary of War, F. B.

A Last Hope of Peace.

There is still one hope of peace in Europe. The London *Times* wrote on the 19th of June:—"In another week Central Europe will be wrapped in a war extending from the ocean to the Adriatic—a war which will change the boundaries of States, and finally destroy all that remains of the treaties of Vienna."

The *Times* is such a wretched prophet—its predictions have been so constantly and flatly contradicted by events—that we see a glimmer of hope for the preservation of peace, in its positive announcement of war.

—Felix, the Prince of Ladies' Hairdressers, is all the demand in Paris just now. He does up Eugenie's head, and those of all the nice princesses, and of the Rothschilds. He is an awful talker, and the other day the Princess Metternich, tired to death of his endless jabbering, and out of humor, was going to dine at the Tuileries. "How shall I dress your head?" said he, when he got the Princess' head in his hands, which was not until he had been chattering for fifteen minutes, while he arranged his combs, irons, waxes, perfumes, and all the other artillery of his profession. The Princess replied in a crusty tone, "In silence!" He did not take her reply as it was meant (much learning hath made him mad); he understood her to designate some new style of head-dress which she had invented during the morning. He paused for a moment, and then his face brightened as he said:—"Madame, I really cannot extemporize that head-dress. You shall have it to-morrow. The effect will be striking. I see exactly what you desire—with discreet plaits and mysterious rolls." The droll mixture of absurdity and vanity and self-conceit which this speech contained restored the Princess to excellent humor, and she made the imperial table quite merry by relating it.

PENSIONED PRIESTS.—The Italian Parliament has just voted for the suppression of the religious corporations in Italy. The dispossessed priests are to be pensioned as follows:—Proprietary orders—Priests over sixty years of age, 600 francs; over forty, 400; under 40, 360. Laymen over sixty, 300; over forty, 240; under forty, 200. Mendicant orders—Priests of all ages, 250 francs. Laymen sixty years of age, 144; under sixty, 96.

EX-POSTMASTER FOWLER—A NOLLE PROS.—In accordance with instructions from Washington, United States District Attorney Courtney to-day entered a *nolle pros.* in the case of Isaac V. Fowler, ex-Postmaster of this city, relieving him from suits on account of defalcation.—*N. Y. Evening Express.*

SENATOR LANE.—We are informed by relatives of Senator Lane that the report in some of the journals, that his is the third suicide in his family, is entirely false. None of his family before him have committed suicide.—*New York Post.*

Grand Pleasure Excursion.

The grandest pleasure excursion ever inaugurated in this country will take place in the coming month, it being no less than a season of most delightful recreation around Lake Superior, to Mackinac, and among the Ten Thousand Islands of the Georgian Bay, sailing through the most beautiful lakes, rivers, and bays on this continent, a distance of two thousand five hundred miles.

The new, staunch, and commodious steamer *Ironsides*, J. E. Turner, Commander, of 1127 tons burden, will leave Cleveland on Thursday, July 12th, at 9 o'clock P. M., on an excursion to the cool and invigorating regions of Lake Superior. The steamer will go entirely around the Lake, thus giving tourists an opportunity of visiting the most picturesque portions of these wonderful regions—portions that are never visited on ordinary trips. The trip will occupy the time of two regular steamer trips, about twenty-eight days, stopping at all points of interest sufficiently long to allow the tourists ample time to explore the copper and iron mines; to fish, hunt, and gather agates, amethysts, and other precious stones and minerals. Small boats will always be at command to take the whole party ashore at one time.

One advantage this excursion will have over all others is the fact that the number of passengers will be limited, so as to insure to each person a good berth in a state-room. The state-rooms are all large and airy, with most comfortable spring beds. As there will be no more taken than can be seated at the table in comfort, there will be no waiting or rushing and crowding at meal times. The larder will be most bountifully supplied with every delicacy, cows will be carried along to furnish fresh milk during the trip, and the meat used will be slaughtered on board, and nothing will be left undone on the part of the captain and his officers to have all the arrangements most complete and satisfactory to the tourists. The steamer is large and new, built with water-tight compartments, and with every new improvement that could add to her strength and the safety of her passengers.

The fare for the round trip is $200, or $600 for the entire state-room. A large number of berths and rooms have already been engaged, and this trip promises to be the most delightful, as it certainly is the grandest ever made to Lake Superior.

Messrs. Pettit & Holland, Cleveland, and S. P. Brady & Co., Detroit, will furnish further information if desired.—*Cleveland Herald.*

DEATH OF THE "OLDEST INHABITANT."—One of our exchanges announces that on Friday of week before last, Mr. Barnard Eisenhuth died at New Castle, Schuylkill county, aged over one hundred and eleven years. He was probably the oldest man in Pennsylvania. He was born in Lebanon, Pa., and was baptized on the 10th of May, 1755, in the old Lutheran Church at Lebanon. His age at this time is not known, but he was probably an infant. During the Revolutionary war, he was left at home to take care of the family, while his father, who was captain of riflemen under General Anthony Wayne, was in the army. It is supposed that Captain Eisenhuth was killed, as he never returned. Mr. Eisenhuth afterwards removed to Berks county, where he married Catharine Saylor. She was born in Philadelphia. They had ten children—five of whom are still living. The early history of the family is not known, as the house of Mr. Eisenhuth was destroyed by fire in 1806, and the family records, etc., were consumed. His wife died in 1848, aged 95 years. Mr. Eisenhuth leaves five children, forty-one grandchildren, sixty-three great-grandchildren, and seven great-great-grandchildren — 116 living descendants. Probably as many more have died. He was sick only five weeks, apparently suffering from nothing but weakness, and retained his consciousness to the last, dying as gently as though falling to sleep. In his younger days he was a powerful man. He was about six feet in height, raw-boned, and heavily built, with light brown hair, light complexion, and blue eyes. He was a farmer and lumberman, and at the age of 103 years worked in the harvest field with apparent ease. He was always "early to bed and early to rise," being up at daylight every morning.

DECLINE IN WHISKY DRINKING.—In consequence of a falling off in the foreign demand for Scotch made whisky, it has been arranged by a few of the leading Scotch distillers to close their establishments for a longer or shorter period, as circumstances may determine. Carsebridge distillery, which can produce fifty thousand gallons weekly, and employs nearly one hundred hands, is to be closed for two months.

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c

CLOSING OUT

JULY PRICES CHEAP.

FREEMAN & CO.,

REED'S BLOCK,

Corner of Eighth and Vine Streets.

Sun Hats, - - - 75 to $1·00
Sea-Side Hats, - - 75 to $1·00
May Queen Hats, - - 75 to $1·25
Gipsy Hats, - - - 75 to $1·25

1000 Bonnets Fanchon and Empire shape, just received from Eastern manufacturers, which we offer at 62 and 75 cents each. Call early. [6 16 1mrp

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. [3 15 4m

LADIES' CLOAKS, BASQUES, ETC.

MADE AND TRIMMED IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, FROM THE BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

IVENS & CO.,
5 11 2m No. 23 South NINTH Street.

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO., beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent,

THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,

which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.

The following are some of its great advantages:—

1st. Simplicity of construction, cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.

2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.

3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish Pond, etc.

4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors and police.

5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, in female loneliness or old age, especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.

6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.

7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.

We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps, and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street,
Room No. 18.

We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.

Country Agents wanted, 6 29 3m

PATENT WIRE WORK

FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,

GUARDS, PARTITIONS, IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK, In variety, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
3 20 6mRp No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

STEAM ENGINE PACKING

LUBRICATIVE PACKING,

FOR THE STUFFING BOXES OF STEAM ENGINES.

An article recommended by all Railroad Company, who have thoroughly tested it, and in general use by over *two hundred and fifty* Railroads, and on trial over five hundred others.

ADOPTED BY 20,000 STATIONARY ENGINES, it is a first-class article.

Seventy-Five Cents Per Pound.

Lubricative Packing Company

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

723 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

L. G. TILLOTSON & CO.

SOLE AGENTS,

26 DEY Street, New York.

SOLD BY DEALERS GENERALLY. 28 8p

MILLER'S STEAM ENGINE PACKING.—This is the muslin covered, shoddy filling, stuffing-box packing.

SIXTY CENTS PER POUND.

For sale by WILLIAM B. MILLER,
Sole Manufacturer for the United States,
Rear of 723 CHESNUT Street,
4 28 8p Philadelphia, Penna.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED

AND VENTILATED

ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE "Evening Telegraph" Building,

No. 108 South THIRD Street,

TO RENT,

With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

TO LET.—CAPE ISLAND—DESIRABLE double Cottage to let, on Lafayette street, eleven rooms, plenty of shade, good cellar, excellent water, fine view of ocean, &c. Photographs of which can be seen, and full particulars at McCALLA'S New Hat Store, No. 613 CHESNUT Street. 6 13

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building on TWELFTH Street, above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen, heaters, etc. Price, $6000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 19

TO RENT—TO A CAREFUL TENANT, A first-class Residence and grounds, within fifteen minutes of the city, on Walnut street, completely furnished, for six or nine months. Address "Absentee," this office. 7 5 3t*

INSTRUCTION.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE. ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

Boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 20.

French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

Primary Department, $60 per annum.
Day Scholars per annum, $100.
Day Boarding Pupils, $200.

6 22 mwsam MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 5 21§

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, 5 18§ No. 240 MARKET Street.

VERANDAH

AND

WINDOW AWNINGS.

The Subscribers are now prepared to put up, in Town or Country,

AWNINGS,

FOR WINDOWS OR VERANDAHS,

Of the various materials used for the purpose, of which they keep an assortment constantly on hand.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

House-Furnishing Dry Goods

7 2 mwf6trp

No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

SIXTH QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 109 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2, 1866.

RESOURCES.

Discounted Bills		$1,935·59
U. S. Bonds deposited at Washington	910 000 00	
U. S. 5 10 Bonds on hand	905 000 00	
		2,633,935·59
Banking-house Fixtures		3,000 00
Expenses and Taxes		5,537·29
Due from Banks and Bankers	64,128·30	
Demand Loans	212 700·00	
New York Exchange	148,927·43	
Circulating Notes of this Bank	77,480·00	
National Bank Notes	12,353 00	
Legal tenders, Compound Interest Notes and Clearing House Certificates	1,714 570 60	
		2,230,159·33
		$4,872,632·21

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	750,000·00	
Circulating Notes	580 000·00	
Deposits	3,439 093·15	
Dividend No. 2 (unpaid)	125 00	
Surplus Fund	50 000·00	
Profits	53,441 06	
	103 441·06	
		$4,872,632 21

W. H. RHAWN,
7 5 2t CASHIER.

FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST, Cheapest and Best Stock of Furniture in the world is to be found at

GOULD & CO.'S
UNION FURNITURE DEPOT,
CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS, and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street.

Parlor Suits, in Hair, Brocade, Plush, Damask, or Rep.

Dining-room, Chamber, Library, Kitchen, and Office Furniture, at fabulously low prices, and the newest styles and patterns.

Public Building, School, College, and Shop Furniture in endless variety.

All kinds of Furniture wanted by housekeepers, at exceedingly low prices, at either of their immense establishments. If you want to save money and get well served go to GOULD & CO. before purchasing elsewhere. Corner of NINTH and MARKET, and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street. 2 10 3p

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

Northwest Corner of EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets,

Have just opened a new lot of French Lawns, at 25 and 31 cents a yard.

Black and white Plaid Mozambiques, 25 cents a yard.

Plain color Barèges, 37½ cents.

Plain color Crape Maretz, 40 cents a yard.

Fine quality Black Alpacas.

Fine quality black all-wool Delaines.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS, VERY CHEAP.

Heavy black Gros Grain Silks, $1·75 a yard.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Soft finish Jaconets, 25, 28, 31½, 40, and 50 cents.

Soft finish Cambrics, very cheap.

White Swiss, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks.

Shirred Muslins, 87½c., $1 25, and $1·60 a yard.

White Piques, very cheap.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Best makes of Shirting Linens.

Table Linens by the yard.

8-4 and 10-4 Linen Table Cloths, very cheap.

Linen Napkins, $2 38, $2 50, $2 60, and $2 75 per dozen.

Linen Towels, 25, 28, 31, 37½, and 50 cents a yard.

Best quality American Prints, warranted fast colors, 20 cents a yard.

Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.

Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.

A good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.

Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs.

Gents' Neck-ties, Shirt Fronts, and Suspenders.

Linen Fans, very cheap. Silk Fans, very cheap.

French Extracts, Pomades, and Soaps, Buffalo Hair Brushes, Teeth and Nail Brushes, etc.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

N. B.—A large assortment of Ballardvale Flannels, bought before the advance, and selling at less than sale prices. 2 4§

SHETLAND SHAWLS.

Shetland Shawls, $3·50.

Shetland Shawls, $4·00.

Shetland Shawls, $5·00.

Sea-Side Shawls, $6·00 to $10·00.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

6 26]

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

LINEN LAWNS.

100 PIECES LINEN LAWNS AT 35 CENTS.

100 PIECES ORGANDY LAWNS, AT 25 CENTS.

50 PIECES FINE WHITE PIQUE AT 65 CENTS.

300 PIECES PLAIN AND PLAID MUSLINS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

6 26]

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

GREAT BARGAINS—GREAT REDUCTIONS.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS

CLOSING OUT,

GREATLY BELOW COST PRICES.

2500 yards Paris Grenadines, reduced to 31c.
1500 yards silk do. do. 50c.
Silk and Wool Plaid Silver Cloths, reduced to 31c.
Paris Taffeta de Soies, for suits, do. 57c.
500 yards double width Plaid Poplins, do. 50c.
50c. Plaid Poil de Chevres, do. 28c.
Best Pacific Chalil Delaines, do. 20c.
Dress Goods of every variety at reduced prices.
White Nainsook, Cambrics and Jaconets, 35c. to $1.
Large Plaid Nainsooks and Swisses, for dresses.
Large and small Plaid White Organdies.
Shirred and Tucked Muslins, for waists.
Good quality white Piques, at 65 to 75c.
Rich style printed Piques, at $1 to $1·25.
Choice styles Printed Cambrics, at 50, 56, 62c.
Choice style French Chintzes, at 50, 56, and 62c.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH CAMBRIC AND JACONET LAWNS OF THE NEWEST AND CHOICEST STYLES, at 25, 31, 37½, 40c.

Handsome styles Seaside Shawls.
Shetland Shawls, white Barege Shawls.
White Crape Maretz Shawls.
Grenadine Shawls, $1 50 to $5.
600 yards double width all wool Cloths.
Handsome Mixtures for Ladies' Sacques, reduced from $4 to $2—lower than the same goods were ever sold before there was any premium on gold.

Our prices will all be found very low, as we must close out our Stock before the middle of August, preparatory to altering our store.

H. STEEL & SON,
7 5 3t Nos. 713 and 715 N. Tenth street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFERS AT LOW PRICES,

2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked, Plaid, Striped, Plain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Dresses.

100 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Dresses.

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